[illegible]
Will find the WEEKLY GAZETTE full of valuable information.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Mines and Mining by reading the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898. NUMBER 24.

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Emperor William Much Annoyed by Current Reports.

GERMANY IS NEUTRAL

There has Been no Unfriendly Act or Deed.

SPAIN'S UNDERHAND TACTICS

She is Still Trying to Prejudice the Powers in Her Favor—Is Now Making an Effort to Enlist the Sympathies and Assistance of Russia and France—Spanish Ambassadors Are Now at St. Petersburg for that Purpose.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, June 18.—Emperor Williams sentiment in regard to the war between Spain and the United States has considerably changed during the past month. A member of his majesty's court informs the correspondent of the Associated Press that the persistent statements of the American and British press, "often coupled with insulting comment alleging the emperor intends to actively interfere in behalf of Spain and imputing to his majesty sentiments which were actually foreign to him at the opening of hostilities," have greatly annoyed the emperor, and the "constant reiteration of the erroneous statements as to Germany's official attitude being unfriendly to us" have displeased Emperor William exceedingly. The informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press continued:

"After the repeated official assurances which our government has given of its attention to maintain the most strict and most loyal neutrality, his majesty's brief, but pointed, declaration to the same effect in the speech from the throne at the closing of the reichstag when he testified to the unbroken friendship between the two countries, it is downright folly to speak of Germany's ulterior moves of the government which could be construed as unfriendly to the United States nor has the government any such intention in the future. It is difficult to understand the train of reasoning by which the Americans conclude that either the emperor or the government is unfriendly to them. Either as a nation or as a belligerent, Germany has always kept faith in politics and in diplomacy. Why, then, this studied attempt of the American and British press to construe every act as an unfriendly step? Naturally, the emperor and the government are seriously annoyed with the wholly groundless charges. Patience is a virtue, but there is a limit to it."

To Protect German Subjects.

In contrast to the above official utterance there are a variety of innovations in regard to the Philippine islands. The officials of the foreign office say Germany's strong naval display at Manila is made merely to protect German subjects and a part of the press adopts the same attitude, based on the foreign office official statement saying the imputation that Germany meant to interfere in the American operations or in the American occupation of the Philippine islands is baseless as Germany's naval force there is altogether too small for such a purpose. Nevertheless, many editorials are couched in quite a different spirit. For instance, the Marin Politische Correspondenz, which has close relations with the government, says it expects the concentration of the German forces will have "permanent results and advocates Germany obtaining from "the republic of the Philippines" a point d'appui similar to the German base of operations at Kino Chou. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The presence of a powerful international fleet at Manila doubtless means not only the protection of the European population, but the protection of the interests of the powers which have to safeguard their advantages and prevent injury to their interests acquired in the past and prevent the Philippines being torn from Spain. Germany, Russia, France, England, and Japan will not supinely submit to see the future of the Philippines led into new paths, nor will they relinquish the right to co-operate in such a new group of interests."

Difficulties are Ahead.

The Kreuz Zeitung, main Conservative organ and a paper which is in close touch with the government, after claiming the United States cannot possibly want the Philippine islands, says: "This will naturally result in the Philippines being restored to Spain by the Americans. But it is, of course, doubtful whether at the close of the war Spain will be strong enough to keep any colonies, and it is also doubtful if the islands will be able to govern themselves. So, in any case, there will be difficulties, the outcome of which it is impossible to foresee."

Generally speaking, the German newspapers continue their unfriendly tone towards America, though they are somewhat more cautious. All the recent news from Cuba and the Philippines is interpreted as being unfavorable to the United States, and the Guantanamo bay affair is dubbed a defeat unqualifiedly. Nevertheless, the papers are now printing numerous communications from pro-Americans, protesting against the persistent abuse and slander to which Americans have been subjected since the opening of the war.

Spain's Tactics.

In spite of the denials from Madrid, Spain continues her underhanded efforts to prejudice the powers in her favor. On Wednesday last, Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, arrived at St. Petersburg to support the efforts of Count Villa Gonzalo, the Spanish ambassador at St. Petersburg, in the latter's efforts to induce the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, to join France and possibly Germany in intervening in Spain's behalf. Senor Castillo expected to return via Berlin in the event of receiving encouragement at St. Petersburg, which, however, is doubted.

Owing to the fact that Germany has not fulfilled the terms of the commercial treaty by which she undertook to grant exceptionally favorable rates to Russian grain and other products, Russia has sent Germany an ultimatum on the subject and unless the promised rates are made effective on the Prussian railroads by August 1, severe reprisals will be undertaken on important Germany imports.

The best informed people believe the Brussels sugar conference will result in the abolition of the bounties, in spite of French and Austrian opposition, owing to Great Britain's threat to place extra duties on sugar imported from states giving bounties.

The industrial federation has sent a memorial to the bundesrath, praying that American bicycles, which heretofore have been classed as fine ironware, be hereafter classed as vehicles, thus raising the duty on them from two to three marks to 20 to 40 marks, or 20 per cent. ad valorem per wheel.

To Kill American Competition.

The Socialist party, which has thus far condemned high duties on American goods, is now, through its organ, the Neue Zeit, advocating an European tariff league against the United States with a view of killing American competition. The papers are widely quoting the Zeit's remarks. A new decree has been issued dealing with the liability of foreigners residing in Germany to military service. The rules heretofore governing the cases of Americans are not changed, but a more strict enforcement of them has been ordered. The United States embassy is now dealing with a number of cases arising from the decree, notably the case of an American residing at Stettin, whose sons were born in America, but who married and settled here. They are now told to return to America or serve in the army.

HOW HAVANA GETS SUPPLIES.

Landed at Isle of Pines, Thence by Boat to Batabano, and then by Rail to Havana.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Port Antonio, Jamaica via Kingston, June 18.—Well authenticated reports have reached here that Havana is receiving supplies through Batabano on the south side of Cuba, opposite Havana. The supplies are taken to the Isle of Pines off the south coast of Cuba in large ships and are carried across at night in small boats to Batabano and from there are taken to Havana, a distance of 25 miles by rail. The American commercial agent at Port Antonio has notified the Washington government that this is going on. It is impossible to get provisions on the island of Jamaica, all supplies being sold to a Spanish agent. The Spanish consul at Kingston is offering high prices, spot cash for provisions.

The Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which left Kingston on June 16, with a cargo of provisions for the south coast of Cuba, cleared for Santiago de Cuba, but is supposed to be bound for Batabano.

An English newspaper correspondent from Havana arrived here yesterday. He says there are ample supplies of all kinds except flour in the city and that supplies are constantly landed at Batabano. The American blockade at that point, he says, amounts to little.

WHY GEN. AUGUSTI RESIGNED.

He Wants the Spanish General Commanding to Sign the Decree of Capitulation.

Madrid, June 18.—8 p. m.—It is said here this afternoon that Captain General Augusti resigned the military leadership at Manila to the Spanish general commanding there so that the capitulation of that place may be signed by the latter and thus have less importance in the eyes of the natives than if signed by the captain general of the Philippine islands. The news that the Spanish fleet has been sighted off Gibraltar has caused a feeling of great satisfaction here.

RECRUITS ARRIVING.

Nearly 1,000 New Soldiers are Assembled at Chickamauga in Response to Second Call.

Chickamauga, June 18.—Nearly 600 recruits arrived here today making a total up to date of about 1,000 men recruited since the president's second call.

A car load of rifles arrived this morning from the Columbia arsenal. The guns were distributed among the First and Second corps. Five thousand more rifles will be issued tomorrow and Captain Rockwell, chief of the ordnance department promises to have all the regiments now in the park fully equipped by Saturday next.

ANOTHER SHARP ENCOUNTER.

Spanish Troops and a Reconnoitering Party Exchange Shots.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Off Santiago de Cuba, Friday June 17, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 18.—A hot brush between some Spanish troops and a reconnoitering party in steam cutters occurred at daylight this morning in a small cove west of Moro castle.

The Massachusetts' steam cutter, in charge of Lieutenant Harlow, entered the cove to take soundings and reconnoiter. When well inside the inlet a detachment of Spanish infantry opened fire upon the cutter from a blockhouse. The fire was vigorously returned by the marines in the Massachusetts' boat, and also by marines who were in the New York's cutter, which was in charge of Naval Cadet Powell, and which had followed in.

The New York's cutter was hit 10 times and a marine in the cutter of the Massachusetts had the stock of his rifle shattered, but by great good luck no one was hit. The Texas opened fire with her six-pounders on the hillside and the Vixen steamed right into the cove and peppered the blockhouse with her rapid-fire guns. Eventually the Spaniards retreated to the woods and the two steam cutters withdrew.

Points of Rendezvous.

Washington, June 18.—Adjutant General Corbin said today that the state rendezvousing point for the troops apportioned to them under the second call would be determined by the governors. This practice is in accord with that adopted under the first call. Later on, when the troops are ready to rendezvous, mustering officers will be appointed and operations will proceed as under the first call.

Substantial Patriotism.

Washington, June 18.—A New York draft for $160 was received today by the treasurer of the United States from an employe in the postoffice service, stationed in the northwest who wishes his name withheld, as a donation to the United States to be applied to expenses of the war with Spain. This he states to be for the months of April and May. He adds that he will send a pro-rata of his salary for each month while the war lasts.

Instantly Killed.

Hildreth, Neb., June 18.—Robert Glenn, postmaster of this place, was shot through the heart this evening by Albert Gripskey, an insane bachelor who lives near town. Death was instantaneous. Gripskey was taken in charge by the sheriff. There had been no difference between the men. Gripskey has, long been considered peculiar, but was supposed to be harmless. Postmaster Glenn was an old soldier and an ex-member of the Nebraska legislature.

Revolution Suppressed.

Port Au Prince, June 18.—10 p. m.—The latest news from San Domingo is to the effect that the attempted revolution there has been suppressed. President Heureux returned to San Domingo on Thursday. Tranquility prevails throughout the republic.

Aunon at Carthagena.

Carthagena, June 18.—Captain Aunon, the minister of marine, arrived here today on board the torpedo boat destroyer Giralda. Captain Aunon inspected the ironclad Lepanto.

Two Girls Drowned.

Defiance, Ohio, June 18.—Alice Stitzel and Mamie and Minnie Corner were drowned in the river near here last evening. The young women went bathing and got into deep water.

Colorado Pensions.

Washington, June 18.—Colorado pensions granted today were: Original—Andrew J. Willoughby, Salida, $8; Llewellyn Lindsay, Fort Collins, $6; Lewis Fulbright, Fairplay, $2.

[illegible]

Was Found on the Dead Body of a Courier.

STARVATION IN EASTERN CUBA

Earlier Reports of Lack of Food are Verified—Spanish Soldiers Surrender to Captain McCalla in Order to Get Something to Eat—Official Spanish Account of Guantanamo Attack.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Camp McCalla, Outer Harbor of Guantanamo, Friday, June 17, Noon, per Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, June 18.—8:15 a. m.—The following intercepted report from the Spanish military commander at Guantanamo was taken from the body of an unfortunate messenger who attempted to pass the Cuban lines. It gives the official Spanish version of the attack of the American fleet in the capture of the outer harbor of Guantanamo a week ago and discloses the fact that starvation is facing the Spanish troops in eastern Cuba. This is verified by extracts already telegraphed, taken from a recent issue of a newspaper of Santiago de Cuba, and from the fact that a number of Spanish regular soldiers have surrendered to Captain McCalla, offering as a reason for so doing the necessity of obtaining food. The letter reads:

"Caimanera, June 13.—To the Commanding General of the Military Division of Santiago de Cuba:

"At dawn on Saturday seven ships appeared before the port of Caimanera and fired grape shot and all kinds of projectiles on the Plaza del Este and the Cayo Toro until they set fire to the forts on the Plaza del Este, burning the houses of the pilots, which were occupied by a detachment of American marines.

Insufficient Spanish Defense.

"The cannonading continued with more or less intensity until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Plaza del Este had only two muzzle-loading guns and sand entrenchments, the detachment could do nothing before six ships firing on them from all sides and they retired into Managua and to Cuazzo hill, where they remain today, making sallies on the beach. From that day the ships occupied Punta Caracoles, observing the movements of ships, which occupy all the outer port with war transports, a variable number of armed ships, other vessels of war and armed merchant ships. The total is never less than four. I have also taken the Enante passes and the Vigilant gunboat Magne is ready to call on them where damage can be done. I remain in Caimanero and will leave only when I think it necessary. I have not been able to antagonize the American ships with rifle fire. For the Sandoval and Cayo Toro fired three pieces of artillery, but their effectiveness was interferred with by their shortness of range or when the ships retired to the center of the channel or took up a position in the middle of the bay. Sandoval has not over seven rounds of armor piercing projectiles and Caimanero battery did not fire, reserving its fire until the ships entered the channel, which is where its guns reach. I am told that the insurgent forces at Barigua have come down to Shipalos, being apparently greatly pleased at noting that the American squadron has taken possession of the outer way as if for a base of operations, the American ships having anchored as if in one of their own ports.

Cables Have Been Cut.

"Since Saturday the Americans have cut the cables which are at the entrance and the center of the harbor and I have not been able to repair them, but they have not again molested me except with two cannon shots on Monday. It appears from the work which is being done the Americans are preparing to plant the harbor with mines or to place their ships so as to disembark troops at Plaza del Este, their favorite place. If this turns out to be the case, and that I have seen the first to call your attention to it, I would suggest that some of our vessels should come here. The members of the first brigade are in good spirit.

"I am continuing to serve out half rations of everything and in that way I shall be able to reach to the end of the month, especially in bread. Today there is in the harbor a large armed vessel, the Oregon, and seven more vessels, with a large transport, the St. Paul, which appears to be a store ship.

"I return to Caimanero after seeing the bearer of this dispatch started. He is worthy of my confidence. As a messenger of brigade he has rendered me great service. By sea I have a ready youth, who has served in the navy and who volunteered to go. I earnestly recommend him to your excellency, should he arrive.

"Felix Pareja.

"Commanding Section Brigade, Eastern Military Division of Cuba."

PLANS WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

Original Campaign for the Conduct of the War is to Be Pushed.

Washington, June 18.—The original plans of the campaign for the conduct of the war against Spain will be adhered to and will be pushed with vigor. That decision was reached at a war council today, at which were present President McKinley, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long, General Miles, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan. There will be some slight modifications made necessary by the changes that have occurred since the beginning of hostilities, but these will not affect the general plan of operations.

Perfect Harmony Exists.

The stories that there has been friction between General Miles and his official superiors are pronounced to be absurd and today his proceedings gave ample evidence of the fact that the utmost harmony characterizes the relations between the chief executive and the military branch of the government. There were some differences of opinion among the persons present at the war council, but there has been no disposition in any quarter to resist for an instant any conclusion which has secured the approval of the president.

The official declaration that the campaign is to be pushed with vigor does not necessarily mean an immediate attack upon Havana, although such advice has been tendered. It does mean that the very best efforts are to be put forth to put the army in condition where it can be used with overwhelming effect at any point at almost a moment's notice. To this end the troops now in camp are to be thoroughly trained and hardened. With such an army at command, numbering no less than 100,000, the fate of Havana cannot long remain in doubt when once the army is hurled upon it.

From Santiago to Porto Rico.

Meanwhile the smaller expeditionary movements are to go forward uninterruptedly. When Santiago is captured the trained regulars who do the work there will be pushed on to Porto Rico. If all or most of them are needed for this expedition then the "provisional forces" referred to by General Shafter in his orders will probably be dispatched immediately from the United States to garrison the town of Santiago and to equip the regulars. Probably knowledge of some such intention has led to the rumor which found currency today to the effect that 5,000 men from General Graham's camp have been expected to proceed immediately to reinforce Shafter at Santiago. Secretary Alger said the afternoon he had as yet given no orders for the sending of troops away from Camp Alger nor had he ordered any extensive movements of whole [illegible].

The rooms of Secretary Alger were thronged today by trouble of the many candidates for appointment from civil life as second lieutenant in the army. There are to be 200 of these appointments and it was announced the latter would be they will be made public to the newspapers Monday morning.

Cadiz Fleet Heard From.

Word came to the navy department that the Spanish Cadiz fleet was still headed eastward today. The basis of the report is not known but it is probable from the skipper of some merchant vessel which has passed the squadron, for the ships have long since escaped the range of observation of the lookout at Gibraltar. All the reports relative to the movement of this mysterious squadron are received by the navy officials subject to confirmation, for experience has taught them that the Spanish are freely availing themselves of the rather puerile device of sending out numerous false reports of naval movements, hoping to mislead our campaign directors.

The Purisima Concepcion Case.

No confirmation has reached here of the report from Spanish sources that the Spanish food-laden steamer Purisima Concepcion has managed to slip into Manzanillo, Cuba, and if this should turn out to be the case, there is a strong disposition to hold somebody accountable. While the town mentioned is not within the blockading lines, it is felt that with due vigilance the vessel could have been captured by one of the American cruisers. The vexatious feature of the boat's arrival at Manzanillo is that the large amounts of supplies she carried are probably placed in reach of the Spanish defenders of Santiago. There are other Spanish forces in the neighborhood reported to be in desperate straits as to food and ammunition, who may be enabled, if this rumor proves true, to continue effective resistance for some time.

There was much anticipation in official circles tonight over the official dispatches telling of the arrival of the Santiago and first Philippine expeditions at their respective destinations. Secretary Long in response to a question as to the probable date of arrival of the first Philippine expedition said tonight:

"It is likely to reach there any day now. I should think tomorrow."

Asked when word of the landing of the Santiago expedition might be received, his reply was:

"Possibly tomorrow afternoon, probably Monday morning."

Preparations are being made looking to an early movement of troops from Camp Alger for other quarters. Supplies are being issued to the regiments expected to leave. This afternoon there was a parade by the Second brigade of the First division and this is expected to be the final inspection of the men. The brigade embraces the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Pennsylvania and Eighth Ohio. The men are ready to move at an hour's notice, being fully equipped with the exception of about 200 rifles in the Sixth Illinois, which have been condemned and will be replaced. The destination of the latter is believed to be Fernandina. The Third brigade of the first division is also expecting to move.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Bids for Their Construction to Be Opened by Navy Department September 1.

Washington, June 18. The navy department today issued advertisements calling for proposals for the building of the three great battleships authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. These bids will be opened at the department on September 1 and 3 months will be allowed for the completion of the ships after contract. That is the maximum, but bidders are invited to specify the time within which they can complete the construction which indicates the purpose of the department to regard speedy construction as one of the determining factors in awarding the contracts. The time allowed by the department is about three months less than the period fixed in preceding contracts for the construction of vessels of this class.

SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

Spanish Regulars Are Being Concentrated and Port of Mayaguez Has Been Mined.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 18.—The latest advice from Porto Rico say that Spanish regulars are being concentrated in the vicinity of San Juan. The port of Mayaguez has been mined. [illegible], according to the [illegible] advice, prefer annexation to independence. Exchange has dropped to $1.15.

SPANIARDS DENY BARBARITY.

Minister of the Interior Says the Reports Circulated Are Base Calumnies.

Madrid, June 18.—7 p. m.—According to private telegrams received here from Cuba, yellow fever is raging among the American marines camped near the entrance to Guantanamo bay, and several cases of the disease are reported to have occurred on the ships of the squadron. The telegram describes the heat as terrible and says the unsanitary condition of the ground has prevented thus far the carrying on of military operations in the vicinity of Santiago.

In the senate today the Marquis Carcidra denounced the "American breaches of international law." In the chamber of deputies Senor Salmeron asked the government to institute an inquiry in order to more positively contradict the reports that the bodies of marines killed at Guantanamo had been mutilated by the Spanish troops. The minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon, replied that the reports were base calumnies and that an inquiry was unnecessary.

Senor Salmeron gave notice that he would interpellate the government concerning the expulsion from Canada of Lieutenant Carranza, late Spanish naval attache at Washington, and Senor Dubose, former Spanish charge d'affaires at Washington, and requested that the documents relating thereto be given to the chamber.

STOPPED SALE OF BATTLE SONGS

Spanish Consul Objected to Manifestations of Friendliness to the United States.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 18.—Lightbourne, and Molte, two local editors, a fortnight ago printed and sold about 500 copies of battle songs on the Iowa and Maine, which were much sung by the populace here. Complaint was made, unquestionably by the Spanish consul, and today both the editors were tried on a technical charge of evading the printing laws, and both were convicted and fined. This action has caused the populace much amusement and they now sing the songs more than ever, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop them.

[illegible]

Several Natives Have Become United States Soldiers.

CABLE LINE TO THIS COUNTRY

Bill has Passed the House and Only Requires the Favorable Action of the President to Make It a Law—Strong Evidences of an American Sentiment in the Hawaiian Islands.

Honolulu June 9, via Victoria, B. C., June 18. On the second instant Queen Dowager Kapiolani presented the United States steamer Charleston with a large American flag as a token of her appreciation of the kindness of the officers of the warship immediately preceding and following the death of her late husband in California, in 1891. In November, 1890, Kalakaua visited San Francisco as the guest of Admiral Brown on the Charleston. The king was taken ill and died January 1891. The body was embalmed and the Charleston was detailed to return the remains to Honolulu.

Hawaiian's in American Army.

Three native Hawaiians tried to enlist with Colonel Summers, of the Oregon regiment, for the trip to Manila. They were so worked up over the war and so immensely enthusiastic in their American sentiment that the three men, regular members of the Hawaiian army, joined the United States forces here. They went on board the Pekin and were enlisted at once. It is given out officially that the Bennington will not leave port until the arrival of the Mohican. The Bennington will go to Mare Island to be cleaned and then will be sent to Manila as a fleet convoy.

While the United States troops were in this city over 7,000 letters were written by them. The postage amounting to $411 was paid by the Hawaiian government.

Cable Bill Passes the House.

The cable bill has passed the third reading in the house and now requires only the favorable action of the president to make it a law. It grants an exclusive franchise between the Hawaiian islands and Japan, with the right to touch at all other islands in the north Pacific north of the tenth degree of north latitude. The franchise is conditioned upon the company's securing, within 18 months, a franchise for a cable between the United States and these islands from the American congress and the approval of the secretary of state within six months thereafter. There are also conditions as to the time within which work must be begun and the cable completed and working, as well as the maximum rates to be charged for transmitting messages. The bill names the Pacific Cable company of New York as the corporation to which the franchise is to be given. The only amendment in the house was one requiring the Hawaiian end of the cable to land on the Hawaiian island and not necessarily at Honolulu, as provided in the original bill.

The American ship A. F. Fuller, Captain Nichols, sailed for New York on the second. She carries a cargo of sugar valued at more than $200,000. She will call at Delaware Breakwater for orders. The danger of Spanish cruisers in the Atlantic daunts neither her captain nor owners.

GOT WHAT HE ASKED FOR.

Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sends a Pointed Reply to Spanish Vice-Consul.

Victoria, B. C., June 18.—The following was received today per steamer Miowera from Honolulu, June 9:

Following is the full text of the correspondence between the Spanish vice consul at this port and the Hawaiian government, relating to the entertainment of American troops at that port:

Honolulu, June 1.—H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs—Sir:

In my capacity as vice consul for Spain I have the honor today to enter formal protest with the Hawaiian government against the constant violations of neutrality in this harbor while actual war exists between Spain and the United States of America. Requesting you to acknowledge receipt of this communication, I have the honor to be, sir,

H. Renjes, Vice Consul for Spain.

The reply of the government, which is now in Mr. Renjes' hands is as follows.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu, June 1, 1898.—Sir:

In reply to your note of the first instant, I have the honor to say that owing to the intimate relations existing between this country and the United States, this government has not proclaimed a proclamation of neutrality, having reference to the present conflict between the United States and Spain; but on the contrary has tendered to the United States privileges and assistance for which reason your protest can receive no further consideration than to acknowledge its receipt. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Obedient Servant, Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To H. Renjes, Esq., Vice Consul for Spain, Honolulu.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. Sarrien Has Now Been Asked to Form a New Ministry.

Paris, June 18.—After consideration with MM. Peytral, Sarrien and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Meline ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

President Faure, on M. Ribot's suggestion, it is announced this evening, has asked M. Sarrien to form a cabinet. The latter is depended on to reconcile the Republican factions. He was minister of posts and telegraphs in the Brisson cabinet, minister of justice in the Goblet cabinet, minister of the interior in the Third Freycinet cabinet, and minister of interior in the first Tirard cabinet.

The reason given for M. Ribot's withdrawal from the task of forming a new ministry is that the Radicals demanded an equal division of the portfolios, enabling them to demand a revision of the constitution. It is believed M. Sarrien, who is a Radical, will for the same reason, fail in his effort to form a cabinet.

CLUB WOMEN'S DAY AT OMAHA.

Mrs. Ellen Henrotin, President of the Federation, Was the Attraction.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—The "Club Women's Day" at the Trans-Mississippi exposition was a success. At the afternoon session, presided over by Mrs. Winona Sawyer, president of the women's board of managers, 1,000 brainy women and four brave men filled the auditorium at every turn and applauded the speakers, who included some of the conspicuous club women of the country. About 800 of this number were from out of town and en route to the Denver convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs. The attraction was Mrs. Ellen Henrotin of Chicago, president of the federation, who was enthusiastically received with the Chautauqua salute. Her speech was breezy and brimful of affection for her fair followers, and was declared to be one of her best efforts.

Miss Margaret Evans of Northfield, Minn., led in prayer, and speeches were made by the following: Mrs. Draper Smith, president of the Omaha Women's club; President G. W. Wattles of the exposition association; Mrs. Mary E. Mumford of Philadelphia, Mrs. Herman Hall of Chicago, Mrs. Kate Tannett Wood of Salem, Mass., and Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston.

The evening session was under the direction of the vice president of the general federation, Mrs. Alice Ives Breed of Boston. The programme included three addresses by these well-known women: "Civics," by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia; "A Summer Party," by Miss Sadie American of Chicago; "Federation," by Mrs. Edward Longstreet of Philadelphia.

SENATOR HARRIS EULOGIZED.

The House Devotes the Day to the Memory of the Tennessee Senator.

Washington, June 18.—Today's session of the house was devoted chiefly to eulogies on the life and character of Senator Harris of Tennessee. Prior to hearing eulogies some consideration was given to a conference report upon the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. McMillin, Tennessee; Bland, Missouri; Richardson, Tennessee; Meyers, Louisiana; McRae, Arkansas; Benton, Missouri; Sims, Tennessee; Rhea, Kentucky; De Armond, Missouri; King, Utah; Carmack, Tennessee; Swan, Virginia; Clark, New Hampshire. The usual resolutions were adopted and at 1:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

KILLED ON A CROSSING.

Santa Fe Train Crashed Into a Wagon, Killing Two Denver Women.

Denver, June 18.—Wolf Frome and Mrs. Lendhoff, while driving from East Denver to their home in Colfax at 9:10 tonight, were struck by the incoming Santa Fe train at the Grand Avenue crossing, and both instantly killed. I. Wiseman, who was riding in the same wagon was badly injured, but will recover.

ENDEAVORERS AT PUEBLO.

Second Day of the Tenth Annual Christian Endeavor State Convention.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, Colo., June 18.—Next year the state Christian Endeavor convention will be held at Greeley. This decision was made at the evening session today and at that time the election of officers resulted in the following choice:

President—W. E. Sweet, Denver.

First Vice President—Rev. Chas. P. Wheeler, Pueblo.

Corresponding Secretary—Ella Queen, Denver.

Recording Secretary—C. M. Weyand, Denver.

Treasurer—A. C. Brown, Jr., Canon City.

Chairman Christian Citizenship Committee—H. Cassidy, Boulder.

Chairman Missionary Work—Miss Jessie Aiken, Colorado Springs.

Superintendent Junior Work—A. C. Bray, Colorado Springs.

Vice Presidents, Northern District—Rev. C. E. B. Ward, Fort Morgan. Denver district, Homer El Dunn, Denver.

Central District—Rev. Francis A. Hayes Manitou.

Southeastern District—Rev. A. C. McMillan, Canon City.

Southwestern District—Robert Keiry, Monte Vista.

Northwestern District—Rev. C. A. Boetcher, Salida.

After the election Mr. Bray positively declined to accept the office to which he was re-elected, but no action was taken on his resignation. All day-long earnest meetings were held in the First Presbyterian church, and the auditorium was crowded from the early prayer meeting at 6:30 in the morning until the close of the session this evening after 10 o'clock. Reports from the executive officers were heard in the forenoon and good growth was shown throughout the state, especially in the unions of the First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches of Colorado Springs.

During the forenoon the Junior societies held a convention of their own in the Central Christian church. Miss Kennedy, of Colorado Springs, and other prominent Junior workers, took part in the proceedings. This evening a monster rally was held in the First Presbyterian church, and the address was made by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia. Tomorrow the pulpit of the city will be filled by delegates to the convention. An executive meeting will be held in the afternoon and in the evening the closing session of the rally will be held.

Mrs. Manore Awarded Damages.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—A special to the Tribune from Chamberlain, S. D., Says:

The jury in the case of Mrs. Millie Manore against Miss Grace Howard, daughter of Joe Howard, the New York journalist, for alienating the affections of her husband, Joseph Manore, tonight brought in a verdict awarding Mrs. Manore $2,000 actual damages in addition to $2,000 exemplary damages. The case was bitterly contested. Miss Howard's mother and sister from New York are here and remained in the court room with her during the trial which developed many sensational and dramatic features.

Red Cross Plans.

Washington, June 18.—The general secretary of the Red Cross society of France has written the French embassy here detailing the plans of that organization to aid in the relief work in Cuba. As soon as the war broke out the French branch of the society determined to give equal amounts to the countries and on April 25 notice was sent to Miss Clara Barton president of the American society, that 25,000 francs would be sent. This amount was sent early in May through the house of Rothschilds Brothers of Paris. As its receipt has never been acknowledged, the French society asked the embassy to make inquiry, and the embassy in turn has asked the state department to learn if the $5,000 was received by the American society.

A Democratic Caucus.

Washington, June 18.—A caucus of the Democrats will probably be held Monday night, a request for a call having been circulated by Mr. Bailey of Texas. The caucus will be held to consider the question of making in the future caucus action upon public questions binding upon all participants. Since the war, Democratic caucus actions have been advisory rather than mandatory and members have been permitted to participate in caucuses and left free to vote in their discretion regardless of the action.

Two More Cruisers Ready.

New York, June 18.—The collier Hannibal, in command of Captain Colby, left the navy yard today. The vessel is bound south with provisions and stores for the American fleets. The cruisers Columbia and Topeka are in readiness for service and will leave the navy yard tomorrow.

Yousouf a Winner.

St. Louis, June 18.—Yousouf, the Turk, in a wrestling match at Athletic park today threw Ivan Skobel in one minute and 15 seconds and George Baptiste in six minutes. The Turk had agreed to meet and throw all comers or forfeit $100. Skobel and Baptiste were the only contestants.

[illegible] BOMBARDED

She is Again Thrown Into the Spanish Town.

ACTIVE NAVAL OPERATIONS

No Cessation of Hostilities on the Part of Americans.

NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

The Advantage is All on Our Side—Great Damage Believed to have been Done—Spanish Sloop Captured and Eight Soldiers Made Prisoners—Marines in Full Possession of the Bay—Desultory and Ineffective Firing by Spanish Land Forces.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Mole St. Nicholas, Saturday, June 18.—8:30 p. m.—News from Guantanamo bay up to this morning shows that naval operations there continue most active, and with the advantage on the side of the Americans. Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock the Americans resumed the bombardment of Guantanamo town, and in the course of one and one-half hours threw into it 75 shells, a great majority of which appeared to have been effective. Six of these were 13-inch shells, eight 8-inch and the rest smaller. The men in the tops could see many of the shells strike in the very midst of the town, while others fell in the midst of the shipping and commercial buildings near the water's edge.

Smoke arose in dense columns from the places where the shells fell, and it is believed that the damage, both by the impact of the missiles and consequent conflagration was very great.

On Thursday evening the ships had thrown four 13-inch and nine 8-inch shells into the town. This bombardment began at 4 o'clock and ended at 5 o'clock. Much smoke and confusion was discerned in Guantanamo during its progress. Crowds of people and troops of soldiers were seen moving about, and the vessels in port hurriedly changed their anchorage.

Santiago Forts Bombarded.

On Wednesday night the Texas penetrated into the bay of Santiago, passed Moro castle and poured a well-directed fire both upon that stronghold and the castle Socapa. This battle began about 11 o'clock and ended about midnight. There was very little response from the Spaniards, and such as there was did hardly any damage. Nobody was killed in any of these actions on the American ships.

The Spanish officers who were captured on Wednesday at Guantanamo bay are reported to be on board the Marblehead.

The news of the work on Wednesday night by the Vesuvius and New Orleans in Santiago bay is confirmed. The Vesuvius threw shells into the water to explode the mines, while the New Orleans engaged the fortifications along the shore.

Another Capture.

The Marblehead has captured a Spanish sloop in Guantanamo harbor and made eight soldiers, who were on board, prisoners.

The Americans are now in full possession of Guantanamo bay and the white tents of the land force present a rather imposing spectacle. There is occasional firing from the Spanish land forces, but it is always ineffective and of no import.

Day before yesterday our soldiers captured at Guantanamo a Cuban with dispatches which he was carrying to the Spanish general. He was turned over to the Cuban commander and shot. Another Cuban was also captured the same day under similar circumstances. His fate is under consideration.

9:30 p. m.—Last night the Texas entered Santiago harbor and inflicted much damage upon the fort on the east shore. It is the general opinion among the naval officers that beyond the capture of Guantanamo and the possible reduction of Santiago, there will be no more large operations during the summer.

WAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Details of An Alleged Attempt to Blow Up An American Steamer at Honolulu.

Victoria, B. C., June 18.—The steamer Aorowa brought the following from Honolulu, dated June 8: The Hawaiian Star of June 3 publishes a story regarding an attempt to blow up the United States steamer City of Pekin while that vessel was in port here. If the report, which is in circulation today, is true, Honolulu came near being the scene of as frightful a disaster as that of the Maine, and in much the same way.

An enlisted man, it is said, was caught just in the act of arranging a fuse connecting with the Pekin's magazine containing 100 tons of powder. The dastard, it is said, is now under the closest guard and when the Pekin gets out on the high seas, will be hanged at the yardarm. The greatest secrecy concerning the matter is being maintained. The alleged culprit is said to be half Spaniard. The publication caused a sensation in this city. Military officers on the ship denied the truth of the story, but their denial was made in a half-hearted way. There are many corroborative features which tend to prove the truth of the report which was first circulated by enlisted men.

MOVEMENT OF CADIZ FLEET.

It's Confidently Believed in Madrid that Camara is Going to the Philippines.

Madrid, June 18.—6 p. m.—It is confidently believed here tonight that Admiral Camara's fleet is going to Manila and that this may prevent the dispatch of American troops there and at least postpone the loss of the Philippine islands.

Advices from Cuba says General Lineras is confident the rainy season will handicap the Americans and he expresses the belief that the latter will, when united with the Cubans, march along the base of the mountains, where there are roads leading to Santiago de Cuba, while the American fleet will attack the fortifications at the entrance of the bay.

Gibraltar, June 18.—It is asserted here that six trans-Atlantic liners having on board 4,000 Spanish troops, accompanied Admiral Camara's fleet.

Strawberry Day a Success.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 18.—Strawberry day was a success in every feature. Two thousand visitors from various portions of the state were entertained. The display of berries and flowers at the Durand Opera house was very fine.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

An Interesting Account of the Sailing of the Second Philippine Expedition From San Francisco---Colorado's Soldiers Were on the Flagship China, the Finest Vessel in the Fleet.

Forty-five hundred men at arms rocked gently and slept peacefully last night in the transport ships of the second Manila fleet. By tonight, God and an inscrutable government permitting, they will be bucking the trade winds on their way to far islands in smooth southern seas, waiting to be conquered. Before they have accomplished 24 hours of their journey, many of them will be sick unto death and calling on other gods than Him of Battles. Last night no dreams of the deadly sickness of the sea disturbed their rest. Row upon row they lay, supported on clean canvas and fresh pillows, packed snugly like sardines, while the waters of the bay gurgled against the sides of their ships. Three stout steamers—the China, Colon and Zealandia—lay at anchor all night up toward Mission bay, and the fourth, the Senator, was still rope-bound to her wharf, with the promise of loading up for sea by this afternoon.

It was small wonder that the men in the transports slept dreamlessly while the music of a thousand snores rose in sonorous chorus from their thickly planted bunks. They were tired as only soldiers can be. From early morning they had been packing and tramping and saying good-by, and when night came and they were finally free from the teeming wharves and at rest, they slept like men whose consciences are easy, and whose limbs ache with honest toil.

It was 1 o'clock of the morning and still dark when the first stir began at Camp Merritt. The men could not sleep for excitement on the morn of embarkation. They had been up all night, many of them, and others had caught but a few winks of troubled sleep before the first chill breeze announced coming day. The flags of sleeping San Francisco were still sagging in that quiet which comes just before dawn, when some early birds, anxious to see how a camp disappears, arrived at the encampment. Ordinarily the camp does not awake up until 5:30 a. m., but this time only the tented squares doomed to further residence in San Francisco were still slumbering. Their tents were shut and very silent, but in the others a great stir and hubbub was already under way when the piercing note of the reveille came at 3 o'clock for some and at 5:30 o'clock for others. For once sleepy eyes unsealed quickly and as soon as the men realized what day it was they were up and after the dawn with a stout capering like children on Christmas morning. As they plunged with rosy faces into the icy water of the faucets every man wore the broadest smile. They were still rubbing frowsy heads, scrubbing necks and brown hands at the end of white arms when 5:30 o'clock came and with it the sun over Lone mountain, chasing away the violet shadows and bringing out in silhouette the dark cross that tops the mountain so impressively. All over the big expanse of white tents blue columns of smoke went straight toward into the blue air like Abel's sacrifice. It hung a soft, gray pall over the camp, which might have been a battle-field, except that the spicy smell of hot pine knots mingled with the odors of coffee, merrily grinding in the company's mills, and pork sizzling in the camp pans. The men had a long march before them and they must be well fortified. The company cooks had prepared much of the meal as night before over night, and while the men were scudding about in the crisp morning air, gathering their belongings and making their last toilets in plenty of room, the company chefs were at the last touches to the last meal in camp. Soon all that was left of the early meal were bits of crust and dregs of coffee.

Then the camp vanished. All over the sand dunes men were rolling their belongings neatly away inside their blankets. They were handling the Buzzacott ovens, still warm, as tenderly as though they had been forgotten, and stowing away within them the cooking utensils of the camp, as an Englishman packs his wardrobe in his portable bathtub. It was astonishing how much these cavernous ovens swallowed. Blankets folded in horseshoe forms were propped against the tents like huge emblems of good luck. Men stuck toothpicks in their hats, partly by way of adornment, partly in memory of Yankee Doodle and because cleanliness is next to godliness, and above all because their bulging pockets refused to accommodate another article, no matter how attenuated. The fires began to leap and blaze, and the smoke to change from lazily curling white to dense black. The men were piling the campfires high with cast-off shoes and worn-out jackets and with photographs and tokens from the girls they were getting ready to leave behind them.

Across the sleeping field other regiments were waking into life. There came the sleepy call of a near-by bugler and the stirring bate that could almost charm a soldier from his grave. Through a far vista of the white mountain peaks of tents could be seen blue forms throwing their arms into the air with rhythmic motion, through the clouds of smoke-like incense that floated between. These were the setting up exercises that limber the knees and straighten the backs of the volunteers and make them hungry as hunters for the meal that breaks their fast.

In the camp of the Coloradoans tents as white as their mountains were slowly crumbling beneath the eager touch of the men. They swayed and bellied like half-filled balloons, and then, with every unnecessary rope loosened, the men stood and waited the bugle call. At the sound every tent listed violently and then fell softly down, white fold on white fold, like a forest of trees toppling over before some mighty but strangely gale. As they fell, settling softly all at once, a great cheer went up from the men. There was in the sound not the faintest note of regret at seeing their late pleasant home razed to the ground—that is not the masculine way of looking at these things—but only anticipation and good cheer, and the joyful consciousness that the day so long anticipated had come at last.

"When we get to Manila, wow!" shouted an enthusiastic private as he cut himself a last slice from an almost denuded joint of beef, where the bone was already showing white. A sentry outside, gnawing a sandwich, tried to cheer with his mouth full, and choked painfully in the progress.

The volunteers were bubbling over, as volunteers are wont to do. Over the fences men not so fortunate were rubbing their sleep-laden eyes and trying not to envy the good fortune of their brethren. By the time the regiments were ready to march these unchosen ones had swallowed the lumps of disappointment in their throats and cheered right lustily for the men who were to precede them.

In the camp of the regulars there was little of the bustle and none of the excitement that made the air feverish around the habitation of the volunteers. The regulars' tents fell like clockwork, and their breakfasts disappeared with monotonous regularity. The men, bronzed with service on the Texas frontier, leaned against the fences and smoked quietly their corncob and clay pipes. Their bundles were the most ship-shape of all; no shopkeeper could have packed the parcels more neatly. Here and there a man was putting a few last notches to his gun. A tall private in the first row had polished the butt of his Krag-Jorgenson until it shone like a mirror, and many men had carefully protected their locks from rust and the dampness of the sea. Here and there a private could be seen drawing on long gauntlet gloves of buckskin, and there were many little accessories of toilette that gave these men a jaunty appearance.

At 6 o'clock there was roll call, and for the last few minutes before the hour cabs came dashing up to the camp and privates rolling in wealth from the recent pay day jumped out and scampered for places in line. Mostly men on leave were these, and they arrived without any attempt at secrecy. They were beaming with appreciation of their ride, and their comrades seemed to enjoy the incongruity of a private in a hack. At roll call hoarse bass followed thrill treble, and as each man's name was called the beautifully polished or swaddled gun went down with a bang and the last roll call in camp was over.

The rugged weather-beaten faces of the regulars scarcely changed as the order came to fall in. They were in heavy marching order with the toothpick supports of the little shelter or "dog" tents projecting from the tremendous loads they carried on their straight backs, but for all the burden of their equipment, they were erect as reeds and they laughed as some one shouted, "All aboard for the Klondike." When they reached the docks the sweat had trickled through their heavy flannel army shirts and the canvas of their knapsacks was wet with it. One man had cut off his shirt sleeve at the elbow and one or two others were tattered and torn, but for the most part the regulars made as good an appearance as one might wish to see.

Now came, laboriously pulling through the soft sand that closed enviously over the wheels as though seeking to detain them, the army mule, butt of many jests but always willing and ready. Upon the huge wains they drew was loaded the heavy equipment of the camp—the housekeeping wherewithal for these men in foreign lands. The great wagons packed and properly guarded, they moved again out of the camp, cutting deep ridges that soon overflowed with sand. The plains that a few moments ago were so populous became suddenly bare and tenantless.

The band of the regulars was lined up outside their camp. There were many good-bys to be said, for the band was not to embark. Officers, too, were about among the lines shaking the hands of tried and trusted enlisted men, for the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments have been divided and only the First battalion of each was to go. Colonel Bailey had the honor of leading the Eighteenth and thereby the parade. Companies E, F, G and C of the Twenty-third, preceded by their band and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel French, followed. They left the camp between two lines of men drawn up at either side of the road and cheering lustily as the regular crunch, crunch of the feet over the gravel. One man on two crutches, with a bandaged foot, had been dragged by his comrades over the fence and deposited on the curb that he might see the troops go by. The Kansas boys stood on their fences and hurrahed at the blue line of marching men, all the sentries presented arms with faces impassive as so many butlers.

It was only a moment or two before the Colorado volunteers had also swung in line and were ready to form the second division. They were in light marching order, with their blankets coiled around their necks much as they had arrived. Though they had not the complete equipment, they had acquired that long, lithe step which is the charm of the regulars. Nobody thought them volunteers. Colonel Hale and his officers, all finely mounted, led the regiment and it was not long before the red and white roses of York and Lancaster ornamented every rifle and the men were almost as gayly caparisoned as when they took the town by storm weeks ago.

Batteries A and B of Utah's artillery, commanded by Captain Young, brought up the rear of this earliest and first division, their red stripes flashing as they marched. It was early—scarcely 7 o'clock—when they left the camp. The route was all unannounced and the time unheralded. Hundreds of people waited all day along Golden Gate avenue to see the troops march by, but all they saw was the Pennsylvanians, who adhered to the popular line of march. The early division slipped down Post street, and late-rising citizens were unexpectedly awakened by the blare of martial music and the tramp of horses' hoofs. At the windows appeared strange dishabille and tousled heads. In their interest people seemed to forget that they were not invisible. Negligees never intended for public exhibition peeped from behind curtains; little white-robed children with bare feet waved flags from upper windows.

Nothing could be more inspiring than the fresh morning faces of the men as they shone under their campaign hats. Colorado was so cheerful that it burst into unrestrained whistling. It was not to keep their courage up, even if they were passing a graveyard at the moment, for no one could look at these men and doubt their courage, but they whistled, a thousand of them, as easily and naturally as though they were bare-footed school boys trudging to school through the wet grass. Sometimes it was "Marching Through Georgia" that they piped, sometimes "John Brown's Body," and sometimes "A Hot Time in the Old Town." Whatever the tune it was a pleasant sound to hear.

As they penetrated farther and farther into the town, the houses with windows filled with flags and the crowds on the sidewalk became thicker. The crowd was cheering them now, and every one was very bright and joyful, except here and there an old woman who muttered and told her beads over a shriveled hand, and said blessings that smacked of losses by fire and sword. The men were tramping at "route step" now, with their guns tucked into their blankets, or carried by the straps or any way that was easy and comfortable. It was getting warmer every moment, and great drops of perspiration came out on their foreheads as they came over the hills, or halted occasionally for the briefest of rests. No one could doubt but this was hard work. Several men dropped by the wayside, and around them sympathetic Samaritans gathered in groups, bringing cold water to bathe their faces, and reviving them with brandy and other good things.

When the troops turned into Stockton street, at Post, it lacked yet some moments of 9 o'clock, but the crowd was already dense and the street almost impassible. There were no police to clear the way, and for a moment it looked as though the line must halt. The only way to clear a passage was to fall into double quick, and so the men, tired as they were, broke into a run, bending forward like wheat in a wind, and literally charging on the crowd and driving it before them. The enthusiasm increased all along the line, and at the corner of Market and Third streets nothing could be seen of the men but the tops of their guns and the floral pompon in the top of an occasional cap. While passing army headquarters the possibility that the officers might be watching caused the men to pass the building in the best order possible under such trying circumstances, but major generals do not arise at such unearthly hours, and only a few staff officers and subordinates crowded the windows and nodded their approval.

Thence to the Mail dock the trip was uneventful. Mascot dogs pulled and strained at their chains like ships at their hawsers, not knowing that their sad fate was to be left behind. Mascot cats wound their furry length about privates' necks, and never noted the lack of stripes or shoulder straps. At the Pacific Mail dock there was another wrestle with the crowd, but finally the men were all drawn up in the cool and shadowy depths of the pier, there to stack arms and throw themselves upon sacks of all sorts of edibles to rest and cool off. The horses, white with sweat and foam were unsaddled for the last time. It is the fate of these handsome mountain steeds to be brought out here and then abandoned far from home. The government has decided to take none of these official mounts, and many officers have been busy these last days trying to find purchasers and homes for some loved horse. Good saddle horses are at a discount just now.

There was a mob at the pier where the China and Colon lay at anchor with great heaps of stores still waiting to be put aboard. The tangled mass of men, women and children clamored at the outer gate to be admitted. Some of the women were permitted beyond the outer guard, and the pier quickly swarmed with girls wearing crossed guns or bugles. Some of them were draggled and unattractive. Others were pretty and tastefully garbed, and some had marched all the way from the center of town to show their affection for some Tommy Atkins.

Brigadier General Greene, who commands the expedition, personally conducted the final preparations at the Mail dock. He had given strict orders that none of the many pets that have of late become so numerous should be taken aboard, but in at least one case his vigilance was thwarted, and company G of the Colorado volunteers will be solaced by the purring of its kitten. The kitten is named Miss Frisco, and is a tortoise shell, with topaz eyes. As there is already a considerable colony of cats who have a title in fee simple to the China and to her mice preserves, it was not considered desirable that any more cats should be imported, especially as the officers complain now that the cats make night hideous when there is a full moon. But company G decided that it could not be happy without Miss Frisco, and thought out a way in which the cat could be smuggled aboard. She was dropped into the capacious French horn of one of the band players, and all would have gone well had not a mischievous boy who had seen the kitten stow away blown in the mouth piece of the instrument. General Greene was standing at the head of the gangplank, and just as the player of the French horn reached the top the kitten was precipitated into the air. She promptly dropped back and coiled about her preserver's neck, and General Greene remarked sternly, "Cats are forbidden. How did that one get here?"

"She came in the French horn," replied the crestfallen soldier.

"Well, toot her on board ship," was the unexpected reply of the general smiling one of his rare smiles.

On board the men disposed themselves comfortably. They inspected their bunks in the hold, which are comfortable indeed, and a great deal better arranged than those on the Peking. To be sure, the cubic air space is not all that could be desired, and the tiers of bunks are high, but there is a passage to each tier and there will be no climbing over one another. In each bunk is a clean mattress and pillow. As the bunks are all above the water line there is no reason why the ventilation should not be good. The berths are not long, six feet being the maximum. A Colorado sergeant came to grief at once. He was woefully tired with his long march and tried to bestow his six feet five inches in one of the six-foot bunks. It would not do. In despair he settled himself on the floor to slumber, but late-comers stepped across his prostrate form and one volunteer accidentally dropped his 60-pound equipment on a sensitive place in the sergeant's anatomy. The sergeant was most unhappy.

The other arrangements on the China are good. There are roomy extra kitchens, with great ranges, and cattle stalls built on the deck. There are crates of cabbages and long rows of steers, which will soon be rations. All these heads must fill in 10 days, as it is only expected that the fresh meat will last that long unless an extraordinary number of the men are seasick. The officers, of whom there are a great many, are comfortably quartered, two in a stateroom.

At the other docks the scene was much the same as at the Pacific Mail. At all a dense crowd; at all deeply interested women. The Pennsylvanians were several hours later than the others and the Nebraskans last of all. The Pennsylvania regiment was commanded by Colonel Hawkins, who, with his officers, refused to ride and tramped the cobbles with the men. At the Palace hotel they were reviewed by General Merritt, who happened to be in his window. Never was there such an odd review, not a man in the regiment being conscious of the scrutiny of the superior officer. Everywhere Pennsylvania was received with enthusiasm and cheers. With them was their small mascot "Boots." The lad was safely embarked aboard the Zealandia and he promises to black the boots of Admiral Dewey as soon as he arrives.

The weary hours lengthened, but still the pile of goods on the wharves did not diminish, and there were no signs of departure. At last, almost without warning, the China slipped her moorings and began to glide along the pier gracefully as a swan. A number of belated privates, alarmed by the whistles, came tearing down the dock and jumped aboard, while one was hauled in by a friendly rope, thrown just in time.

As the first thrill passed through the ship, a tremendous shout went up from those on board and on shore. The cheer that the men gave for San Francisco was like a mighty explosion, and seemed as though it would split the solid sides of the great ship. The cheer that the spectators gave, though less in volume, was no whit less spontaneous. Slowly the China gained momentum, while the spectators pelted her with oranges and the steam whistles began their usual joyful screeching, to be answered in turn by the China's steam siren, which laughed and jabbered its insane good-by. The women on the wharf were wet eyed. There will be other regiments to take the places of the voyagers at the camp and in the fickle little hearts of the girls they have left behind them, but although it was off with the old love and on with the new the women paid them the tribute of a parting tear. There were others more deeply interested. One party of women, the relatives of one of Utah's young officers, came all the way from Salt Lake to tell him good-by; wept like children as the red stripes of his uniform faded before their eyes.

But the men were merry faced and wreathed in smiles. Their real parting was over a month ago, and they are beginning to like the life of the rovers. They crammed the two decks, officers and men mixed together, and they swarmed the rigging like bluebirds gone to roost. Sailors and soldiers, they stood on the yard-arms as far out as they could go, and in perilously unsafe positions. Young privates slid down ropes like monkeys—everything to make the exit more dramatic.

Such was the enthusiasm that even the phlegm of the Orient was swept away as though a great flood had beaten against and carried away his Chinese wall of reserve. On the Belgic was a crowd of Chinese workmen, and when they heard three cheers for the China's men proposed, they joined in the chorus with shrill acclaim, and startled every one within sound of the queen treble of their voices.

And so the China steamed out, a shapely, swift, black hull, over the quiet water. After her came the Colon and the Zealandia to anchor near her in the stream. They will be idle yet a few hours longer, and only a few. Then, as fast as iron and steam can bear them, the fighting men will go to the islands of which they have been dreaming so long. War and pestilence may wait them there, but for all that they do not care.

General Miles Says the United States Regulars Excel in Everything That Goes to Make Splendid Soldiers---An Early Battle is Expected in Cuba---Many Acts of Heroism.

Washington, June 18.—Major General Miles, general-in-chief of the army, accompanied by Colonel Maus, Major Davis and Colonel Greenleaf, of his staff, has arrived in Washington after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion to Cuba. General Miles looked hale and hearty despite the three weeks' incessant work of bringing order out of chaos in the hurriedly concentrated army.

The general continues to wear his citizens dress, while all the officers about him are in fatigue uniforms, and, save for the pith helmet such as is worn in the East Indian service, he shows no evidence of coming from the field. He conferred with Secretary Alger for half an hour before the cabinet meeting and then had a long talk with General Luddington, quartermaster general, on the consideration of the quartermaster's supplies. Speaking in a general way, of his observations, General Miles said:

A Fine Body of Men.

"Having spent some time with the troops during a trying period of hurried preparation, I am glad to say that they are a splendid body of men which the country may well be proud of. As to the regulars they are the finest corps in the world, without any exception, in physical development, efficiency, experience, discipline, marksmanship, equipment and all that goes to make up first class soldiers. Of course the volunteer army is not as well equipped. Some of the states sent men into the field in very good condition, notably Massachusetts and New York. Others sent their quotas without arms or equipment of clothing. They were not soldiers at all, only employed men. It takes time to make soldiers of these men. There must be uniforms, arms, ammunition equipment, camp equipage, tentage, transportation and hospital supplies. Then in addition they must have ordnance, artillery, siege trains, entrenching tools, horse equipments, engineering appliances of all kinds, balloon appliances, etc. After that comes moving an army across the sea, with all the dangers and vicissitudes of an ocean voyage. The work, with its infinite detail, has been carried out, I am glad to say, with a fair degree of success and the command of 5,000 men under General Shafter moved away with an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which overcame the trial they had passed through."

General Miles' attention was directed to the report coming from Tampa of great confusion and delay in preparing the expedition and getting it off for Cuba.

Curses of Delay.

"Yes," said he, "there were causes contributing to this delay. In the first place the postoffice service at these points of army concentration was very deficient. They have the same facilities and no more than the local towns have when normal conditions exist. With 20,000 to 30,000 men added to the population of the mail towns and all men are sending and receiving letters from their friends and relatives at home, besides the large amount of official business carried on, the local postoffice facilities are entirely inadequate. That has been one of the troubles at Tampa, Chickamauga, and other places and as a result the official communications to and from the war department on which depend the regularity of movement of many kind of stores has been [illegible] delayed. Then in getting the munitions of war for an army it will necessary to have the service of a large number of trains loaded with stores crowding the railway lines far beyond their normal capacity. However, the [illegible] and nearly almost all of it has been overcome.

Troops in Good Health.

"The troops at Tampa are in very good health both those who went forward with General Shafter and those still remaining. The sick list is less than 1 per cent, which is an exceptionally good record. The spirit of the men also is of the best and this was shown in a most marked manner when the transports started for Cuba last Tuesday. They were all anxious to go and there were wild scenes of enthusiasm and cheering as the men marched aboard and the ships got under way. Whenever a band played the national air every head was uncovered. The men seemed to realize the importance of their enterprise as well as the patriotic responsibility it involved."

Splendid Acts of Heroism.

"There have been many very splendid acts of heroism even in the brief time the troops have been employed," continued General Miles. "Lieutenant Rowan, now lieutenant colonel, and Lieutenant Wilcox, now captain, in making their journey to eastern Cuba and Porto Rico gave splendid illustrations of the courage, fortitude and resources of the American soldier. Three expeditions which carried arms to the Cubans have developed the finest kind of courage. Captain Connell and Lieutenant Crawford who participated in these expeditions, were with the Cubans during a sharp engagement with the enemy. Captain Dorst's several expeditions have been of great service to the government, his last one in particular bringing important results. He started from Key West but instead of going direct to Cuba he went north and east to Nassau, then turned south and landed in Cuba at a port called Banes. It has been in the hands of the Cubans and has a good harbor with about 200 feet of water. Protected by a small gunboat, Captain Dorst landed a steamer's load of supplies for the Cuban army including 7,500 rifles, over a million cartridges and a great quantity of stores. A thousand Cubans came to him while there.

Importance of This Trip.

"The special importance of this trip, however, was in opening up direct communication between General Garcia and myself. Two of Garcia's staff officers have returned from Cuba with Rowan and came to Washington to see me. One of these I sent to Banes with the supplies of arms, with instructions to General Garcia, saying I wanted him to move all his forces to Santiago de Cuba. He had by that time been fully equipped by Captain Dorst. The message to General Garcia was sent June 2, reached him June 6, and I got his reply by cable from Mole St. Nicholas June 9. He had about 5,000 armed Cubans before he received the munitions of war by Captain Dorst. The supplies sent him will enable Garcia to adequately equip over 15,000 Cubans."

Garcia Obeys Orders.

General Miles was asked for the communications between him and Garcia, and, glancing them over, he gave their general purport.

"In my communication to him I asked him to move as large a force as possible to the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and to co-operate with our army on their arrival, which I hoped would be within a few days. He was to drive in and harass any Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba, threatening and attacking them at all points and preventing any re-inforcement from reaching that point. Pending the arrival of our troops he was to seize any positions east or west of Santiago or both, which could be used to advantage by our artillery. He replied that he would regard my wishes and suggestions as orders and would immediately adopt measures to concentrate his forces as directed.

Cubans Will Assist.

"All his subordinates are ordered to assist in the disembarking of the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. General Garcia said he believed it possible for the artillery positions to be taken as I had suggested. He sent a force at once to prevent aid and re-inforcements going to Santiago de Cuba. The energy of his course is shown by the reports of the last few days, for I see that General Rabi and his men have taken a strong position just west of Santiago, while there were unavoidable delays at Tampa, very annoying to myself and others, I at least had the consolation of knowing that every day enabled the Cubans to make their march across the country and get positions which would be of the greatest value to our troops when they landed."

General Miles does not apprehend any longer serious delay in disembarking the troops on Cuban soil. The transports have a large number of small boats to assist in this work. The engineering corps has big barges and a pontoon train by which they can put together a floating pier, so that unless there is a very rough sea or the men are compelled to disembark in the surf, which is not anticipated, the disembarkation is expected to proceed rapidly. When General Miles was asked if he expected an early fight, he answered laconically: "That's what they're gone for."

RESEARCH IN PHILIPPINES

LOCAL SCIENTISTS TO SEND A COMPANY OF EXPLORERS.

Collections to Be Made for Use of National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution.

Plans for the usual summer expeditions of scientists of the National Museum and Smithsonian Institution are being perfected. If one of these is carried out, it will be a most extensive and in all likelihood a most fruitful one, exceeding in results any which have been sent out from either of these two great storehouses. It is no less than to combine a number of scientists of the museum and institution in one company, with a man of the highest attainments in scientific lines at the head, and send the party to Manila, with the troops, if any shall go in the future. The idea has been broached and has met with approval from those competent to judge of such schemes and their outcome. It has been pointed out, it was stated to a Star reporter that as the islands will most likely remain under the rule of the United States, the collection of objects to be secured there will be of the greatest possible interest to the people in this country. It was declared, also, that the matter of sending an expedition of scientists along with troops of conquest, in a new country, was no new thing. It was practiced repeatedly by Napoleon, and under him was found to work excellently, as the museums and laboratories of France were filled with thousands of interesting collections.

Collections of Value Possible.

"The island of Luzon especially is a place where collections of the greatest value may be secured," said the scientist at the museum to the reporter yesterday. "All the Philippines are spots which can supply much which could be most attractive for our purposes and the public in general. I think by the scientists co-operating with the troops, as it were, the best results would be undoubtedly attained. The natives are amiably disposed toward us, and would, I am certain, render valuable assistance. By sending an expedition at the present time much of the cost necessary to one, if it would go under any other circumstances, would be done away with. Even if the United States should not hold the islands, the islands would greatly enrich us."

A man from every branch would probably be included in the expedition, including an ethnologist, a botanist, a geologist, and so on, so that all the ground could be fully covered.

Each year about this time the corps of assistants in the museum and institution make ready to go on different explorations. Some of them have already gone. Prof. Stejneger, who has been seal commissioner for several years, has gone to Europe, where he will study the larger museums, their methods and objects, with a view of applying his knowledge to the National Museum. He will also visit Norway, his home.

Prof. Holmes of the department of anthropology will go to Omaha this week to see that the lay figures in the ethnological exhibit there are properly arranged. He will return to Washington and remain here until August, when he will visit Boston to attend the sessions of the Association for the Advancement of Science. From there he will go directly to the Pacific slope to make researches along geological archaeological lines.

Prof. J. Walter Fewkes will leave for Arizona about the 1st of July to still further continue his ethnological work among the Moqui Indian tribes. Professor Hough will not accompany him this year, as he is now acting curator of ethnology in the absence of Prof. Otis T. Mason who is ill.

Dr. Dale of the Smithsonian will take a trip to extend his already extensive knowledge on geological matters, while Prof. James Wilson will probably pursue his investigations on aboriginal relics in the south. Others attached to the corps of scientists are also arranging for summer outings.

Late Acquisitions.

Although the arrangement of the exhibit for the Omaha exposition and the moving of the objects to fill the galleries newly finished in the museum have both consumed much time and attention, collections have been made in the meantime and arranged in the halls. A collection which is attracting great attention is that of guns, ancient and modern. This has been set up in two table cases. The collection might represent the "Evolution of the Firearm." First is shown the matchlock invented by the Chinese, then the flintlock. Next are shown the guns using percussion caps, then rifles and shotguns, breechloaders, revolving chambered guns and magazine guns of modern form.

In the collection are two or three guns of peculiar construction. One is a combination airgun, shotgun and cartridge gun, using the earliest metal cartridges. It was invented by Joseph Saxton, an Englishman who died more than fifty years ago. The gun was presented by a grandson of his, who resides in Washington.

Still another gun of extraordinary pattern is a cumbersome form of spring airgun. There is a windlass in the breech, connected with a piston. When these springs are released they drive a piston forward in a cylinder of compressed air. The air is released in a still smaller barrel and the bullet is driven out.

The guns used by the soldiers of Uncle Sam, the Mauser and Krag-Jorgenson rifles, will soon be added to the collection.

First Attempts with Telephone.

Peculiar attention attaches to a collection recently turned over to the museum by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. This shows his first attempts at perfecting the telephone. One of the objects is a large diaphragm, two feet in diameter, constructed of half-inch boiler plate iron. This was about the first diaphragm which the inventor made to work successfully.

The ivory incased "receivers" attached to the 'phone through which Queen Victoria listened in 1878 are shown. It was a magneto-hand 'phone, and was taken over to England to be tested by her Brittannic majesty by the late Gardiner Hubbard. The electrical apparatus invented by Prof. Bell and used to locate the fatal bullet in the body of President Garfield is in the collection. There are many other like objects of interest.

Louis P. Meeker, teacher of manual training among the Cheyenne Indians in Oklahoma, has recently contributed some interesting objects. One of these is an Indian game, which will be added to the games of the world in the museum. It is primitive in the extreme, and is of the cup and ball order. It is made by stringing four bones from the leg of a deer on a bead-covered sinew about a foot long. A bead knot at one end prevents the bones from slipping through. At the other end is a needle made of wire. In the bones are numerous holes. The game is played by holding the bones between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and the needle in the right. The bones are swung with a graceful movement and released, the object being to stick the needle through one of the holes in the bones. Each one of these holes has a particular value.

In The Interest of Cupid.

Mr. Meeker has also sent the roots of an herb which is unfamiliar to him. The roots are used by the Cheyennes to produce a love philter. An Indian youth, if he wishes to captivate a maiden, chews some of the root and stands so that some of his breath will be blown on the object of his affection. Or he slyly touches her hair with some of the saliva.

The collection of Indian crania, comprising some 2,200 skulls collected by the army Medical Museum for purposes of measurement, comparison and the securing of other data has just been taken to the National Museum. Some of them will be placed on exhibition there.

Dr. Abbott has sent another ethnological collection from the far east, and most valuable one from an ethnological standpoint has been secured from Rev. C. E. Eckels. This latest comprises objects from southern Siam, including clothing, children's toys, apparatus connected with the betel nut, chewing which is as prevalent a habit there as the chewing of tobacco here.

Prof. Rose has just opened his collection of over 1,500 botanical objects gathered in Mexico. Many of these were hitherto unknown to science.—(Washington Star.

NO STATES' RIGHTS.

The Volunteers Now Belong to Uncle Sam Himself.

(Staff Correspondence N. Y. Mail and Express.)

Jacksonville, June 11.—A question of national importance was briefly settled tonight. The lesson that the soldiers of the militia are now in the service, not of their governors, but of Uncle Sam, received vivid illustration. The old issue of state's rights was rammed down the throats of its vapid and cocky assertors by the glint of a single rifle barrel, backed by the stern, unfaltering challenge of a solitary sentry of the regular army.

A half dozen young men, with faces like those of college boys, clad in the blue, all private, but with the sacred abbreviation "Va." in gilt letters upon their uniform blouses were swinging down the walk. Their bearing was within the bounds of propriety, but exuberant. They were obviously just from camp and bent upon an evening of merriment. Spotless linen peeped above the necks of their blouses and below the edges of their sleeves. But for the absence of shoulder straps one would have taken them for commissioned officers. Doubtless their pockets were bulging with money destined for other pockets in other quarters of the town.

"Take Off Them Collars!"

"Halt!" repeated the guard, as he brought his bayoneted gun diagonally in front of his figure with a metallic snap that clicked ominously upon the other sounds of the evening. "Take off them collars," he commanded.

Haughty young Virginia halted. Then haughty young Virginia began to bluster. "We've passed half a dozen sentries," it chorused.

"But you haven't passed me," placidly retorted plain Mr. Guard, with square chin, clean-shaven face, bronzed with a hue that betokened service that had actually fought and killed even though only frontier Indians. For this man was one of a small detail of regulars left here for police duty.

The little drama, which in rapidity of action and in scenic surrounding was quite worthy of the stage, was enacted exactly in front of the main piazza of the Windsor hotel, facing a principal street of the city of Jacksonville. It was the after dinner hour and the long portico was well filled with spectators lounging in easy chairs—ladies in evening gowns, officers in uniform and civilians in every variety of attire.

Up and down the walk before this portico there paced steadily a sentinel. The sight of shoulder straps caused this solitary guardsman invariably to halt in his monotonous walk and bring his rifle to the salute. Such a spectacle had not before been seen by the guests of the hotel, and they languidly wondered what it meant. They did not know that this sentinel was but one of many others who were patrolling the streets of the city as part of the provost guard instructed to enforce the general order that soldiers on leave from Camp Cuba Libre must wear service dress, devoid of all ornament, even of linen collar, and cuffs, not belonging to privates.

The sentinel paced to and fro. Across the street from the verdant and dusky recesses of St. James' park were wafted the odors of magnolias and yucca lilies. The song of the mocking bird mingled with the flashing of fountains. From the hotel porch there emerged the murmur of gentle conversation, fluttering of fans, the shimmer of gowns and from the background the waltzing tinkle of a piano.

Upon this scene of peace, propriety, tropical beauty and social order here suddenly burst a rude interruption. The pacing sentinel broke his meditative silence with a peremptory "Halt!"

There was a babble of protest. The congregation of dresses and uniforms on the portico condensed itself into a decorous but intensely interested crush. Amid the hubbub of words the sentinel finally spoke:

"You can't argue with me. I have my orders, and I know my duty."

Only, I should interject that the sentinel spoke with a rich brogue that Private Mulvaney might have envied, but that it would be confusing to reproduce in type.

"Let's rush him, boys," shouted one of the invading Virginians.

"Better remember that I'm a soldier of the regulars," said the sentinel, shifting his hold upon the gun.

Some of the ladies on the hotel porch screamed at this. They were so near that by leaning forward they could have touched the sentry's bayonet, gleaming cold and sinister in the moonlight.

Young Virginia reflected. "There's Gen. Lee inside," pointing to the brightly lighted interior where gallant Fitzhugh stood chatting to a group. "Let's appeal to him against such impudence," said one Hotspur.

"No, it would be improper and unkind to annoy him with this contemptible creature," advised Hotspur No. 2.

The sentinel, unmoved by this insult, yet barred the way.

"Ah, there's Lieut. Blank. He knows us all and our social position," cried Hotspur No. 3, who led the way back beside the porch a little, where there sat a blond young lieutenant, chatting with a friend and obviously much embarrassed by this appeal. He talked a little with his social acquaintances in the ranks, and then, before all these people, reluctantly approached the sentinel.

The sentinel saluted by bringing his hand to the gunlock. But he never changed the position of his gun, nevertheless. I began to tremble lest Discipline were to yield to Prestige, and I should be compelled to write a shameful story instead of a proud one.

"What are your orders?" asked Lieutenant.

"They are so and so," said Sentinel, perhaps adding under his breath, "Lieutenant, you should know them yourself."

The lieutenant scowled and thought profoundly. Then he said triumphantly: "There is no such regulation in the National Guard," (meaning the Virginia militia).

In Uncle Sam's Service.

"I won't argue with you, sir," said Mr. Sentinel, "but I may presume to say, sir, that them boys is in the service of the United States."

And the sentinel stood still, keeping his eye upon "them boys."

His reply was a facer. It was not an argument, but the statement of a fact. Probably the dandy Virginia lieutenant knew of the fact before, in theory, but here was a practical object lesson that went far to enlarge his military education.

A little longer he clung to the privates of his state. "Won't you call the corporal of the guard?" he meekly asked. The sentry called two of them: "Corporal of the guard, No. 1. Corporal of the guard No. 2." His voice went ringing up and down the flanking street in two directions, and his voice was so confident that I am sure the dandy lieutenant wished he hadn't made this last request.

There was a little interval of waiting. An undertone of approval of the sturdy sentinel swept along the crowded portico. The lieutenant grew red. Linen-collared young Virginia obviously chafed and in six voices proclaimed its outraged dignity to silent bystanders. Finally the two corporals came. Then there were three muskets instead of one across the way.

The lieutenant went back to the portico in despair and ill-concealed dejection.

Young Virginia debated as to whether it should go back to camp or pursue its coveted spree. At length the six advanced toward the sentinel.

"Take off them collars," said the guard.

The Collars Came Off.

And there, beneath the glare of the electric light and the gaze of the guests of the hotel, the six humiliated Hotspurs stripped themselves of adornments until their raiment was even as that of the man who had stopped them.

As they passed on there was a salvo of applause for the sentinel, who at the outset of his episode had asserted, "I have my orders and I know my duty."

But the sentinel paced to and fro, never turning his head, and seemingly unconscious that anything had happened at all, at all.

E. C. Howland.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Names of the Honorables Who Will Occupy Seats at the Great National Convention.

The person selling the greatest number of tickets or the Great National Convention at the Temple theater next Thursday and Friday will be presented with that handsome bicycle that Hext & Williams have on exhibition in their show window. Single tickets are only 50 cents, but those purchasing season tickets will get reserved seats for both nights, and can reserve them two days in advance.

Following is the list of delegates, as they have been appointed:

List of Delegates.

Alabama—Judge A. T. Gunnell, E. S. Wooley, Geo. R. Buckman.

Arkansas—M. B. Irvine, Colonel Lockhart, T. P. Barber.

California—C. W. McReynolds, J. L. Semmes, W. N. Ruby.

Colorado—Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard, Mrs. A. S. Holbrook, Mrs. Dr. Spicer.

Connecticut—Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Walter Wilcer, Meade A. Thomas.

Delaware—H. H. Seldomridge, J. B. Woodworth, A. Matthews.

Florida—H. B. McIntosh, F. L. Sturm, C. E. Knapp.

Georgia—Philip D. Wilson, W. E. Frenaye, Sidney L. Bartlett.

Idaho—Dr. H. T. Cooper, H. C. McArthur, C. S. McKisson.

Illinois—H. S. Rogers, Edward F. McKay, F. N. McMahon.

Indiana—E. A. Vest, Sylvester Johnson, J. M. Downing.

Iowa—Colonel D. Heron, D. W. Robbins, D. N. Heizer.

Kansas—R. L. Chambers, W. L. Troutfetter, A. G. Crissey.

Kentucky—Will C. Briscoe, W. G. Sawyer, Dr. J. R. Robinson.

Louisiana—Rev. M. D. Ormes, R. B. Taylor, L. H. Gowdy.

Maine—Chas. F. Potter, Otis S. Johnson, Wm. C. Bispham.

Maryland—Dr. W. F. Slocum.

Massachusetts—Rev. J. B. Gregg, W. N. Burgess, Moses T. Hale.

Michigan—R. R. Babbitt, O. W. Birmingham, R. C. Thayer.

Minnesota—S. N. Francis, David Elliott, E. C. Sheldon.

Mississippi—Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Miss Zettie Tucker, Miss Lucy Hayes.

Missouri—D. B. Fairley, J. R. Talpey, C. W. Fairley.

Montana—W. A. Davis, J. K. Miller, Dr. W. A. Campbell.

Nebraska—J. S. Gibson, J. A. Sill, F. B. Tiffany.

Nevada—Geo. S. Malone, D. Ashby, J. M. Ellison.

New Hampshire—Rev. Allen, R. H. Woodland, E. B. Simmons.

New Jersey—D. H. Rupp, James Taggart, W. C. Frost.

New York—S. H. Kinsley, J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Lawton.

North Carolina—W. H. R. Stote, W. W. Wood, M. F. Warren.

North Dakota—Geo. H. B. Hall, Q. J. Wellington, Bert Briscoe.

Ohio—Geo. M. Irwin, O. C. Townsend, F. E. Brooks.

Oregon—Dr. Geo. Y. Wilson, C. Tillingham, J. W. Sleeper.

Pennsylvania—Rev. J. W. Finkbiner, H. Mc...ster, F. J. Steinmetz.

Rhode Island—Rev. E. Braslin, W. P. Bonbright, J. F. Maybury.

South Carolina—J. W. Chapman, J. M. Booker, Thos. Hogg.

South Dakota—B. F. Irwin, C. D. Taylor, H. Clayton.

Tennessee—M. M. Baldwin, C. Hewett, H. Duncan.

Texas—A. C. Sloan, Prof. Stricby, Dr. D. L. Christopher.

Utah—Mrs. S. E. Barbour, Mrs F. Lowther, Miss M. Davis.

Vermont—C. S. Sprague, Dr. Horn, J. Reed Crowell.

Washington—W. S. Boynton, C. C. Hoyt, Frank Heron.

West Virginia—Art C. Blake, Fred Mangold, Clint Draper.

Wisconsin—M. DeTolliver, G. W. Myers, W. W. Witter.

Wyoming—Mrs. Irene DeTolliver, Mrs. L. C. Dana, Mrs. N. Hewett.

Territories.

Arizona—C. J. Tiffany.

New Mexico—Geo. W. Logan

Indian Territory—

Oklahoma—D. A. Russell.

Alaska—Mrs. Ella L. C. Dwinnell.

District of Columbia—L. C. Hall.

The following delegates will be present demanding admission and a voice in the convention:

Cuba—H. H. Grafton, Mrs. A. N. Frowine, A. Cree.

Hawaii—Judge W. C. Robinson, G. H. De LaVergne, Dr. C. J. Gardiner.

Philippines—Gen A. Danford, H. W. Foster, Anson B P. Spinney.

The ambassador from Great Britain, Dr. W. H. W. Boyle, will make the congratulatory address.

War Taxes.

It may as well be said at the outset that men who wish to support the government, and not to leave its armies and navies without funds, will for that reason in any actual emergency consent to various forms of taxation which they consider unwise. This seems to them a paramount duty. The form of taxation can be improved at any time when the people elect a senate less Populistic in temper, and the sweeping Republican victory in Oregon goes far to show that it is the public purpose to elect such a senate quickly.

Mrs. Frederic Albert Wilke, an artist of reputation both in Europe and America, is expected to visit Colorado Springs this week. She comes by invitation of local lovers of ceramic art, and while here will exhibit at the Antlers her fine porcelains done in the Royal Porcelain factory of Berlin and the famous studios of Europe.

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Mrs. P. E. Brooks left for Chicago yesterday.

Mr. C. F. Bryant of Cripple Creek spent yesterday in this city.

William Gray, a railroad man of St. Louis, is at the Antlers.

Mrs. Joseph Elsasser of Tyler, Texas, is visiting friends in the city.

Anna M. Jeffery left the city yesterday via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sabine of Idaho Springs are in the city for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Wilder left the city on the Santa Fe last night for the east.

H. B. Davis left the city yesterday via the Rock Island for Omaha and the east.

Dr. B. P. Anderson has been ill for the past two or three days. Yesterday he was confined to his room.

C. J. Smith, who has been spending about a week taking in the sights of the Colorado region, left last night for Chicago.

Judge Pendery has been quite ill at his residence on North Nevada avenue for the past few days, but he is now reported as improving.

Jack Brogan, the would-be Colorado City suicide, was much improved yesterday and he will probably be out again in a few days.

Dr. J. E. Winters of New York, who spent some time here and left a few weeks ago for Glenwood, returned yesterday to the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Franklin of San Francisco are in the city. They are stopping at the Antlers. Mr. Franklin is a prominent merchant of the Pacific metropolis.

Mr. Harry D. Dellenbaugh of Baltimore is taking in the sights of the Pike's Peak region and is stopping at the Alta Vista. He is a talented cornetist, having played with the celebrated Gilmore band.

Rev. E. Evans Carrington, of Pueblo, came up yesterday to attend the commencement exercises of Colorado college. Mrs. Carrington has been in the city several days visiting with friends. They will return to Pueblo today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ogilvie Wood have rented their beautiful place Edgewood, in Ivywild to the Misses Acobert, who will conduct it as a fashionable boarding establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Wood will remain as guests of the Misses Acobert.

B. M. Barndollar will leave tonight for the La Sal mining district of southwest Utah. He will look over the business field with a view to establishing a newspaper in that section, and expects to be absent from the city about two weeks.

Mrs. E. E. Sager and Miss L. S. Sieger of Philadelphia, who have visited this city many times in the past, are at the Alta Vista for a couple of weeks. They expect to make a short trip into the mountains after that time and then return here for the summer.

Loyd White was arrested last evening by Officers Rodney and Fitt on a warrant charging him with disturbance. The offense is alleged to have occurred last Saturday. The other principal is wanted by the police. The affair will be investigated in police court today.

Messrs. Reid and Bryant returned last night from their visit of inspection to the Strickler tunnel. Aldermen St. John, Banning and Ashworth and City Engineer Sawyer remained over all night and will inspect the city reservoir system today and return in the evening. The report of the committee will not be completed until the other members return.

The funeral services over the remains of Miss Mary Devine occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Mary's Catholic church and were conducted by Rev. Father Bender. The interment took place in Evergreen cemetery. Miss Devine's death was a very sad one. Only a few days ago she was well and hearty. An attack of appendicitis was responsible for her death.

It Is Now Vacation.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of Colorado college were held yesterday morning at Coburn library. From 4 to 6 in the afternoon President Slocum held the annual reception to the friends of the college and with that the commencement season and the college year came to a close.

The commencement of '98 was probably the most momentous in the history of the college. It was marked by the announcement of great things for the future, and the immediate future at that. Dr. Slocum stated that the Perkins memorial building would be ready for occupancy by the time for next commencement and that the new auditorium would witness the graduation of the class of '99. He also announced to the people what was announced the day before at the close of the meeting of the board of trustees, that arrangements would be completed immediately for the erection this year of the science building, which will represent a cost of $100,000.

The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg, pastor of the First Congregational church and a member of the board of trustees of the college. After a violin selection by Mr. Charles Tropf, Hon. Tyson S. Dines of Denver, the speaker of the day, was introduced.

Mr. Dines is one of the best known attorneys in the state and made a thoroughly pleasing impression with the audience before he had fairly begun his address. His theme was "Heredity and Its Tendencies as Applied to Human Life." He brought out the proposition that each person is intended by nature for activity in a certain line and in that line he will best succeed. Therefore each student should look carefully to his own characteristics and capacities, which can be best determined by a study of the traits of the family from which he has sprung. Moreover, he said, almost every family, of whatsoever position or rank, has its own peculiar weakness or weaknesses, handed down from generation to generation and brought to light at least occasionally. By making a close study of the history of his or her family the young man or woman can determine the points where weakness is apt to be felt and guard against them.

The Jewish nationality was cited by Mr. Dines as an illustration of the tenacity with which inherited traits cling to the human being. Although for years the Jews have had no home and no national existence, the laws of heredity have kept them a peculiar people, in many respects exactly like their ancestry of centuries ago.

Mr. Dines stated that every man knows his own weakness whether or not he is able to keep it from the knowledge of the world. A man should not, he said, give up the struggle for life and honor because he has knowledge that bad blood in greater or less quantity courses through his veins; but, on the contrary, he should strive by every means in his power and at all times to overcome the undesirable and weak tendencies of which he may be aware, firm in the knowledge that with the application of sufficient force of will he can succeed in entirely overpowering the same.

In enforcing his argument Mr. Dines quoted the great truth given to the world by Hugo in his great work, "Les Miserables," in which he said: "There are many great deeds done in the small battles of life."

Mr. Dines was followed by the college glee club, which sang for the last time under this year's organization.

President W. F. Slocum then stepped forward to make the annual announcements. They showed that the scope of the institution is wider today than it ever was before and that its outlook is in all respects more propitious. The matter of donations during the year now closed was a source of great gratification, inasmuch as during this year, which has been considered an off one, the college has been the recipient of donations to the amount of a little more than $75,000. The announcement that Prof. Edward S. Parsons had been honored by the trustees with an election to the position of vice-president of the college was received with applause which left no room for doubt as to the universal popularity of that member of the college faculty. He referred to the valuable service to the college which had been performed by the late Geo. H. Parsons, and stated that after taking proper recognition of the same the trustees had elected to the vacancy caused by Mr. Parson's death, Mr. George Foster Peabody, a prominent banker of New York, and a long time friend of Colorado college. After announcing the plans regarding the Perkins memorial and science buildings, Dr. Slocum said that Dr. Cajori, assisted by Mr. Doudna, would fill the place of Professor Loud for a year, the latter member of the faculty having been granted a leave of absence for a year to pursue a course in higher mathematics. Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton has been appointed to a position in the department of English and German.

After a vocal solo by Mrs. Tucker, President Slocum announced the degrees and honors which had been conferred by the trustees.

Miss Marion M. Noyes and Mr. Benjamin Fleming Hill had been given the degree A. M. Mr. Hill has been working for this degree during the past year.

Degree of A. B.—Clarence Eldred Fairbank, Harriet Mabel Fleming, George Bradley Hawkes, Arthur Erastus Holt, Richard Lamson, Harry Pun as Packard, John Royal Thompson, Charles Weber, Miss Pearl Cooper.

Degree of Ph. B.—Della Gandy, Omer Rand Gillett, Susan Gillet.

Degree of S. B.—Frank Nelton Bailey.

High Honors—Hugh McLean, 1901.

Honors—Albert Emerson, 1900; George Bradley Hawkes, 1898; William Percival Nash, 1901; Della Gandy, 1898; Grace Louise Bradshaw, 1901; Osie Smith, 1901; Benjamin Fleming Hill, post graduate.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. H. W. Boyle.

Although the storm of the early part of yesterday afternoon made the outlook for the president's reception to the friends of Colorado college rather a forbidding one the hour for the beginning of the event found the clouds broken and the sun fast drying up the ground.

At 5 o'clock the crowd was as large as could be accommodated in the spacious parlors of the institution's executive mansion and from that hour until after 6 o'clock the friends filled the rooms, congratulating the graduating class and the president upon the successful completion of so prosperous and profitable a year.

In one of the parlors delicious ices were served by Misses Harmony Woodworth of the class of '96 and Winona Bailey of '96. There were several guests of more than ordinary prominence. One was ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico. He has written very extensively of the resources of the territory and is well known throughout the southwest. He was granted the degree of LL. D. by the trustees of Colorado college a few years ago. He also holds the same degree from Kenyon college, an Ohio institution. Mr. Prince occupied a seat upon the platform at the commencement exercises yesterday when he wore an academic hood belonging to the degree of Doctor of Laws. It showed the colors of Colorado college, black and gold, with the purple facings which represent the legal profession.

Other prominent visitors at the reception were Messrs. Wilbur R. Thomas of the Denver News and Lucius Tuttle, Jr., of Denver, both close friends of Colorado college.

Hard on Brokers.

The effect of the war revenue bill which was passed by congress last week may be to put a stop to the Board of Trade which has been doing business in this city for some time. It is necessary under the provisions of the bill, which goes into effect July 1, for each person who wishes to continue in the brokerage business to pay a license of $50. Then there will be a tax of 2 cents on every $100 worth of stock traded in, according to the par value of the stock. This will have a very considerable bearing on the business of handling the low-priced stocks which are so plentiful on the market at present.

Stock brokers in the city are thus given an opportunity to show their patriotism. Any who can pay the taxes without a murmur will be considered as true to their country.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers for the week ending June 11, reported by Henry LeB. Wills & Co.:

Jos. G. Hastings, et al., to Lizzie A. Maunder, part lots 4 and 5, block 3, Cahn's add. No. 2 .... $ 1

George J. Langman to James P. Curtis, lot 13, Bristol's sub. part block 220, add 1 1

Lazard Cahn to Orville Billings, part lots 9, 10 and 11, block 4, Sherman's add. 1

Anna S. Christian to Mary A. Gorton, part block 236, add. 1 1

Colorado Springs company to Margaret L. Jones, lot on Ervay avenue, add. 2 1

Lulu A. Davis to H. E. Hutchinson, lots 15, 16 and 17, block 7, Roswell add. 1

C. B. Seldomridge to J. E. Williamson, lot 6, block 1, Orrin's add. 1

H. E. Bassett to Ella A. M. Dickinson, part lot 3, block 3, add. 1 6,000

Cupid's Busy Day.

If a war tax should be placed on all marriages Uncle Sam would derive considerable revenue from El Paso county. For the past few weeks the county clerk has issued an unusually large number of marriage licenses and since the divorce mill has temporarily discontinued business it seems that the number of applicants for permits to the matrimonial state have materially increased.

Yesterday ten hearts were made happy by the issuing of licenses which will enable them to beat as five. Following is the list: John T. Mahon of West Colorado Springs and Miss Susie Greenough of Colorado City; Herman D. Elmsporh of Cripple Creek and Miss Henrietta Luckfelt of Kennesaw, Neb.; James Oscar Treadwell and Miss Margaret McPherson, both of Colorado Springs; Max Sharen and Miss Edith Loraine Brown, both of Victor; James Smith Florence of Weeping Water, Nebraska, and Miss Harriet Mabel Fleming of Colorado Springs.

Minstrels Results.

The troubles of people who enter the mining world with rosy dreams of future wealth and greatness were told in division 2 of the district court yesterday in two suits, one to recover the money sunk in an unprofitable hole in Cripple Creek and the other to recover $7,600 wages alleged to be due for work performed in a profitable one. Both cases resulted in mistrials and if they come up again the complaints will have to be considerably changed.

Miss M. J. Holloway sued W. H. Herring and F. C. Chamberlain for $250 which she says was paid by her for a one-thirty-second interest in a Beacon hill case, from which she expected to realize $50 in bright yellow Cripple Creek gold for each day of the lease. Her dream of wealth was sadly shattered, however, for instead of making a fortune, the lessees got out of phonolite into litigation and the lease collapsed with about $1,160 worth of debts hanging over it.

In her complaint Miss Holloway alleged that she had been induced by W. H. Herring to invest $1,000 in mining stocks, but they rapidly depreciated in value until she lost nearly all of the money. Then she had another talk with Herring and Chamberlain and they advised her to invest in a good lease. They told her that a one-thirty-second interest in a lease on the Saint Thomas lode on Beacon hill could be secured for $250 from W. F. Shaw. They claimed that they were interested in the case and the mine was shipping right along; that it was destined to prove one of the big shippers of the district and would eventually pay her $50 per day on her investment.

The proposition was a tempting one, and Miss Holloway took the matter under consideration. Finally she decided to accept it, but Shaw had raised his price to $350. Thoroughly resolved not to let such a good thing slip she agreed to take the interest at this price and paid $250 down in cash. Herring and Chamberlain engineered the deal.

After securing the interest Miss Holloway says that her eyes were opened. The lease was not shipping, and the hole in the ground was full of water. There was no ore and no 'nuthin' cep'n debts,' which soon amounted to $1,100 and swamped everything that the water had not.

Miss Holloway claimed fraud on the part of Chamberlain and Herring, and charged that the deal was simply made to get themselves out and to get her into a bad bargain. The Shaw interest, she claims, was really owned by Herring and Chamberlain.

The case came on trial before a jury: the plaintiff being represented by General Danford. The general outlined his case and told the story of the transactions, but Judge Lunt could not see how any case had been made out against the defendants as the interest in the lease had been bought from Shaw. He therefore ordered one juror withdrawn and a mistrial resulted. General Danford demurred, but it did no good. The plaintiff was allowed 15 days in which to amend her complaint.

The case of M. Shidler, et al., vs. F. L. Wright, et al., came on trial before the court. The action was brought as a miner's lien suit against the defendant to recover about $7,000 alleged to be due for work done on the Grouse lode, which was under lease to the defendants.

Before the introduction of testimony attorney Shoper for the defendants, moved to dismiss the suit on the ground that the complaint was irregular. Judge Lunt sustained the motion but gave plaintiffs leave to amend their complaint.

The trial of Mike McHale and C. T. Smith was concluded in division No. 1 of the district court yesterday. The evidence introduced was of a more convincing nature than that introduced in the last trial. It only required about 20 minutes for the jury to return a verdict of guilty. The men were charged with the hold-up of Doyle's saloon at Midway.

Druggists Sports.

The second session of the druggists' convention was held yesterday morning at the Manitou house. The principal business of the session was that of hearing the reports from the committee appointed and the election of officers for the coming year. The following officers were elected: E. R. Rankin of Colorado Springs, president; H. F. McCrea of Denver, first vice president; F. P. Stone of Ft. Collins, second vice president; C. E. Ward of Denver, permanent secretary; J. F. Fezer of Greeley, treasurer; George Fonda of Boulder, local secretary.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Boulder, and the date is to be determined by the executive committee.

Yesterday afternoon was taken up in enjoying the out-door sports connected with the convention, and no doubt the fun furnished was sufficient to last until the next meeting. The programme consisted of 14 very interesting and amusing events, and three or four valuable prizes were awarded in each.

The burro race for gentlemen came first and it afforded more amusement than any other. First place was won by R. Y. Chedister in record-breaking time. Then followed F. H. Uhl and, S. S. Hatfield and C. L. Briggs.

The second event was the ladies' burro race, and it was a close second in excitement. Mrs. J. C. James crossed the line first, and Mrs. A. W. Scott and Mrs. C. L. Briggs followed.

The bare-foot race for gentlemen was a very close contest, and the good time made over the pebbled course was indeed a credit to the winner, Mr. C. L. Briggs. He was hotly pursued by C. E. Ward and J. C. Klug.

In the ladies' potato race Mrs. J. C. James took first place, Miss Brigg second and Mrs. A. W. Scott third.

The sack race for the gentlemen proved to be a very exciting event. Although all the contestants found that progress was both difficult and dangerous, Mr. C. D. Barnes managed to reach the goal first, followed by C. E. Ward, J. F. Ryan and J. C. Klug.

The ladies had a chance to prove their ability as mechanics in a nail driving contest. Mrs. E. R. Rankin succeeded in finishing her task first, Mrs. C. J. Clayton second and Mrs. J. C. Klug third.

The bobbing for apples contest was won by E. R. Rankin, with J. C. Clayton second and Mr. Arcularius third.

The ladies' backward race was for a distance of 25 yards, and the competition was very strong. Many of the ladies were inclined to turn about and go straight forward, but the ruling of the judges prevailed. Mrs. C. S. Briggs crossed the line first, Mrs. J. C. James came second and Miss M. D. Briggs third.

In the slow bicycle race for the gentlemen, C. B. Clayton won first prize, S. Ben Smith second and Arcularius third.

First prize in the ladies' slow bicycle race was awarded to Mrs. C. L. Briggs, second to Mrs. S. Ben Smith and third to Mrs. J. C. James.

Mrs. Smith threw the baseball far beyond the marks of her competitors, Mrs. A. W. Scott took second prize.

The three-legged race for the gentlemen proved a very close contest and the winners could scarcely be distinguished. Scott and Barnes were given first place, with Ward and Clayton close seconds.

The gentlemen's two-mile bicycle race was the most interesting event of the afternoon. It was a handicap race and the limit man was given about two minutes. The course was over the road going east from the Rapid Transit depot. C. E. Ward came in an easy winner. At some distance apart followed C. B. Briggs, C. J. Clayton and Mr. Arcularius.

After the events the prizes were distributed to the winners.

Last evening the members of the association visited the bottling establishment of the Manitou Mineral Water company, where they were shown through the building and later in the evening a grand ball was given in honor of the association.

A majority of the members were present and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The music was excellent, and the dancing lasted until a late hour. The druggists will ever remember the hospitality of the Manitou Mineral Water company.

Today the association will conduct a grand excursion to Cripple Creek, and about 100 members will take the trip. They will be entertained in Cripple Creek by resident members.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

E. C. Wilcox of Pueblo was in the city yesterday.

W. H. Wilder of Newton, Kan., left last night for his home.

A. L. Jessup of Denver registered last night at the Alamo.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman left last night via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

Miss Emma Powers is visiting her cousins, the Misses Powers, of Manitou.

Mrs. Fowler's daughters, of Colorado City are in Cripple Creek visiting their sister.

Some exclusive patterns in men's Scotch summer suiting at Weir's, 10 North Tejon street.

Mrs. Cass, of Colorado City, entertained the ladies of the Baptist Aid society yesterday.

Mr. Brenton and family, of Colorado City, will leave for Green Mountain Falls on Monday.

Mr. A. D. Sharp leaves today for Cincinnati and Chicago to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. E. J. Love and daughter, of Colorado City, are visiting friends in Warren county, Idaho.

A. P. Rockwell, of Colorado City, is making extensive improvements on his residence on Jackson street.

Miss Eva Pooky left last Sunday for Newton, Kas., where she will spend the summer visiting her grandparents.

Misses Bertha and Jessie Steinhauer of Denver are visiting for a few days with Miss Anna James of Manitou.

Judge McReynolds announced his decision in the Blackford case yesterday morning, binding the defendant over to the district court.

Miss Leora Kitely and Mr. A. E. Holt, who have been attending Colorado college during the school year, left yesterday on the Gulf road for their home in Longmont.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin, of Colorado City, was made happy by the arrival of a new daughter, on Saturday last. Miss Alvin tipped the scales at eight pounds.

A building permit was issued yesterday to Mr. M. F. Wendleton for the construction of the seven-room house on North Tejon street between Caramillo and Del Norte. The cost will be $2,060.

Mr. Joseph A. Terrell, a well-known Arizona man, formerly of Colorado Springs, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Terrell is extensively interested in the cattle business in the territory.

Mr. Charles E. Owen was at Denver yesterday attending the races. His horse, Hooper, whose best time on the track at the Roswell meet was 2:20½, covered the mile Monday at Denver in 2:18.

Mr. J. A. Terrell, one of the oldest residents of El Paso county, was in the city yesterday visiting the numerous old friends whom he has not seen for a year, during which time he has been in Arizona.

Dr. and Mrs. Ravlin, of San Francisco, Cal., are spending a few weeks in this city, and have taken apartments at the La Veta. They are delighted with Colorado Springs and, as a summer resort, think it unsurpassed anywhere.

The Colorado Midland band will leave this morning at 11 o'clock for Glenwood Springs, via the Midland road. They will play in Glenwood on Strawberry day, and will also give two concerts Saturday afternoon and Sunday evening.

Jack Buttam, who claims the amateur championship of the world in the pugilistic arena, wants to fight Bill King of Colorado, fight to take place in the club putting up the largest purse. Buttam says that he will put up from $100 to $1,000 as a side bet.

Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, who was one of the most prominent physicians in attendance at the convention of the American Medical association, has written to Secretary McClurg stating that he expects to return here in a few weeks and take a trip through the region of the cliff dwellers in the southern part of the state.

The ladies of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief association of Colorado Springs did another splendid piece of work yesterday morning when they fed 200 Iowa boys who were being carried through the city to join the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, now in San Francisco.

Mr. Jones Resigns.

The announcement was made yesterday that Assistant Postmaster J. T. Jones had tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st, and that Mr. G. M. Edmundson had been appointed to fill the vacancy.

This change in the management of the postoffice coming as it does so soon after the announcement that Mr. Frank Dana will be removed to New Orleans to fill the position of inspector for the Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi territory, may create the impression with some people that the local postoffice will be practically in new hands after the end of this month. Such is not the case, however, for Mr. Edmundson has had many years of experience as a postoffice man, being considered one of the most accurate money order clerks in the country.

Mr. Edmundson's Experience.

Mr. Edmundson has been in this city for some time in the practice of law. He has many friends here and is considered a thoroughly capable young man for any position which he would assume. His postoffice experience included several years in Iowa and later a period in the office at Manitou.

Mr. Jones, who retires from the assistant postmastership is known in Colorado Springs to everyone who receives mail. He also has been connected with the Manitou postoffice and has been in the position from which he is now resigning for nearly 11 months. Just prior to his accepting the position in the city he was in partnership with Mr. Edmundson in the practice of law under the name of Edmundson & Jones.

Mr. Jones now severs his connection with the postoffice in order to resume the practice of law. His new connection is with Judge J. W. Ady. It is generally believed that this combination of legal talent will be one of the strongest in the city.

After Many Years.

Frank M. Ownley filed a suit of equity against the La Veta Coal company and Charles W. Aldrach in the district court yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that in 1892 he was the owner of 80 acres of land in Huerfano county, besides a series of irrigating ditches. He agreed to sell the land to the La Veta company for $2,000 cash and $2000 in the capital stock of the company. He soon went to Texas, and not until a year or two later did he discover that Aldrach, with whom the deeds had been left in escrow, had filed the deeds for record in Huerfano county.

Ownley first brought suit in ejectment and then discovered that he was on the wrong track, and now seeks relief in equity.

He says that he has received absolutely no consideration for his property. Aldrach, one of the defendants, is the president of the La Veta company.

Ownley asks that the deed of conveyance be declared null and void and that the property be reconveyed to him.

Lumber Dealers in Court.

George M. Houston, of the Houston Lumber company, began an action in the district court yesterday for the recovery of $500 from J. M. Husing for breach of contract.

In his complaint Mr. Houston alleges that he was doing business in El Paso county, as the Houston Lumber company, in July, 1896, and that J. M. Husing and J. D. Martin were also in the lumber business at that time. [illegible] made a proposition to Husing and Martin, offering to buy their stock of goods if the latter would discontinue business for two years. A contract was signed and Houston took the stock of goods, paying therefor $[illegible]. Both Husing and Martin signed the contract and agreed to discontinue business in Colorado Springs or within five miles of the city, either directly or indirectly, for the period of two years.

Houston further alleges that Husing has disregarded the written agreement and has re-entered the lumber business in this city since January, 1898. He therefore asks for damages in the sum of $500.

Real Estate Deals.

Two important real estate transactions were made yesterday which aggregated over $20,000. [illegible] The Lyons-Jelles Realty company [illegible] to Mr. W. R. Lowe [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Co. sold to [illegible] Eva Church, No. 9, North Cascade avenue to Mrs. [illegible] The property [illegible] all improvements [illegible] The purchase price [illegible] The house was built 11 years ago [illegible] has been added to considerably [illegible] The ground on which it is [illegible] valuable and will increase as time passes. The place was purchased as an investment.

Tennis Finals.

The handicap tournament on the tennis courts of Colorado college which has been in progress for about three weeks was finished yesterday morning. The ladies' and gentlemen's singles were played off. In the former Miss Florence Isham was the winner and received as a prize a magnificent Spalding racquet the "Slocum." In the gentlemen's singles Will C. Brown won out from J. R. Thompson and received a racquet of the same kind. Both were offered by Strang.

Much interest has centered in this tournament owing to the fact that the relative merits of the players was not known. Lamson and Gardner, the crack players for the black and gold, were not in the tournament.

A Victim of Despondency.

One of the saddest cases of suicide which has ever occurred in this city was that brought to light yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Samuel G. Bidelman of 1529 Washington avenue returned to her home from Denver and found the dead body of her husband. Mr. Bidelman had taken a dose of carbolic acid on Wednesday night after retiring and apparently had died without a struggle.

The case is a most vivid example of the death of a man, due to his own unfortunate disposition. Mr. Bidelman was a young man who stood high in the regard of the innumerable residents of this city who knew him. He was a most exemplary character in all respects save the one which finally resulted in his death—his inability to combat successfully the onslaughts of despondency which he frequently experienced.

The Indian Teachers.

The Department of the Interior, through the superintendent of Indian schools, Mr. W. N. Hailman, has issued a circular to the employes of the Indian service with reference to the Indian School Service institute, which takes place in this city July 18 to August 7. The circular includes a preliminary programme, showing that there will be lessons on methods in language, number and form work, sewing and needle work, cooking and outing, with several round-table discussions of matters of interest. The discussions will occur on alternate days, from 3 to 5 o'clock and on alternate days there will be addresses on suitable subjects by persons well qualified to handle them. Other information such as railroad rates and boarding accommodations is included in the circular.

At the same time that the Indian School Service institute is in session there will be a conference of physicians in the Indian school service. This will also be held in this city and the physicians who attend will enjoy the same privileges with the persons immediately connected with the schools as teachers.

Secretary McClurg yesterday received a letter from Mr. Hailman, in which he states that it is his wish that the Indian School Service institute be made a permanent institution and that it be held each year at Colorado Springs. He also asks that Mrs. McClurg address the institution on the subject of the Pueblos and ruins of the cliff-dwellers' ancient habitation, which are found near the southern borders of this state. Mrs. McClurg has made a very careful study of this subject for several years, and has written largely of it for magazines and periodicals. She is chairman of a committee appointed at the meeting of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs, held at Pueblo last October, for the purpose of securing legislation for the preservation of these relics. Others of this city on the committee are Mrs. Eldredge and Mrs. Slocum.

Delightful Garden Party.

The garden party of the young people on the lawns of Mrs. J. J. Hagerman and Mrs. H. C. Lowe, was a delightful entertainment yesterday morning. A number of the tents and hammocks gaily decorated had been placed on the beautiful green sward and games of all kinds were indulged in by the children. "Pyramus and the Thisbe" was given under the direction by the children of Mr. Fish's Sunday school class.

The ladies of the city who are interested in the work for the nursery were out in large numbers, and seemed to enjoy the unique entertainment as much as the children did. Casser's orchestra furnished music for the occasion. A neat sum was realized for the day nursery.

Thirteen Secured.

Captain David P. Howard of the First Colorado U. S. Volunteer infantry arrived in the city yesterday and immediately began preparations for recruiting the 20 men wanted to fill out Company M, according to the instructions. Thirty-seven men who wanted to become members of the Colorado Springs company were examined by Dr. Young and 13 of the number were passed and will be mustered into the service as soon as the rest of the number are secured.

The 13 men accepted yesterday are as follows:

John C. Henry,
William J. Mathews,
Walter A. Lindsay,
James J. Kinney,
Jess M. Hardenburg,
Albert McLean,
Ira T. Mosier,
Fred Christian,
Charles W. Becktord,
Michael Walsh,
David J. Thomas,
Abraham V. Worley.

Not a minute will be lost in filling out the detail and getting the men started for San Francisco at the earliest possible moment. They will there be equipped for service and will be sent immediately on transport, which will make the trip to Manila as rapidly as possible and not until the Philippines are reached will these men get into line with the Colorado regiment.

All persons who desire to take the examinations today are requested to report at the mayor's office this morning at 8 o'clock to be enrolled for examination. From there they will be sent to Dr. Young's office, where the doctor and Captain Howard will conduct the examination the same as was done yesterday.

Captain Howard stated last night that the delegation of men who yesterday submitted to the examinations were without a single exception men whose defects which barred them from service were lack of weight, chest expansion, years or some other disqualification for which they were not at fault, and that it was a very remarkable showing for any city to make.

Two of the men who yesterday passed the examinations are known to all Colorado Springs having been before the people in a public way for a long time. One is Captain John Henry of the local police department who has been an efficient and faithful member of the police force for several years and night captain for a little over a year. Universal regret is expressed over the fact that he is to leave Colorado Springs but the opinion is equally unanimous that were all the members of the army such physical specimens as the captain the war would not last long.

Jim Mathews, another well known member, is manager and one of the proprietors of the El Paso News of this city and the Colorado Springs correspondent for the Rocky Mountain News of Denver. Mr. Mathews will sever his connection with both these journals and be the field correspondent for the Colorado Springs Gazette. He will furnish the Gazette a weekly letter from the front, giving to the people of this city all the news of the United States troops in the Philippines, covering the doings of the army in general and the Colorado regiment in particular.

It is the intention of Captain Howard to complete the work of recruiting in this city today. The men who form the quota of Company M will accompany the captain to Cripple Creek tonight and will leave for San Francisco as soon as the detail is complete.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

W. D. Robertson left the city last night for Kansas City.

Mr. Charles Williams left last night on the Santa Fe for Ellinwood, Kan.

Rev. Stoddard left yesterday for Kansas City. He went via the Santa Fe.

Miss Marie Forbes left last evening for Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap to spend the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkin of Atlanta, Ga., are at the Antlers. They have been making a trip to Salt Lake.

Mr. J. P. Madden left yesterday for Louisville, Ky., where he goes as a delegate to the supreme council Jr. O. U. A. M. for the state of Colorado.

[illegible]

William P. Giles, a Junior Officer, Tells His Experience.

Is Here on a Sick Leave

The Great Battleship Gave a Splendid Exhibition of Her Qualities—Endurance of Her Machinery and Speed Attained Were Remarkable—The Watch for the Temerario—Interesting Account of Ceremonies on Crossing the Equator.

William P. Giles, a junior officer of the battleship Oregon, which placed itself among the famous warships of history by its magnificent run from the Pacific to the Atlantic seacoast of the United States, is at the Alamo where he arrived Saturday and will probably remain all summer. Mr. Giles is not taking a leave of absence by any desire on his own part. When the ship arrived at Key West, after making her marvelous run, he was ordered off for six months and sent to this city in the hope that his health might be improved by the change in climate. He had nothing to say about it.

On the Boat a Year.

Mr. Giles' home is at Hillsboro, Texas. He left there two years ago to enter the naval academy at Annapolis, from which school he graduated last June. The course of the naval cadet includes four years at the academy and a two years' cruise on one of the ships of the navy. Mr. Giles was ordered on board the battleship Oregon for this two years' cruise, and boarded the ship June 19, 1897, just a year ago yesterday. His rank is that of junior officer by virtue of his course at Annapolis. He is hoping that he may be able to resume his duties on the ship at the end of the six months and regrets that he is not present at the scene of action now, although he can see that his health required careful attention just at present.

The Beginning of the Fun.

When asked for a few words regarding his trip Mr. Giles said:

"On the 15th of February, this year, the Oregon was in dry dock at a little place about 10 miles from Seattle, Wash. She had been there for several days undergoing slight repairs. The morning of the 16th she was put in the water and we were just leaving the dry dock when we learned of the sinking of the Maine. We all knew right away that there was a cruise ahead. We were ordered to San Francisco as soon as we could coal up and take on our ammunition and we made the run to 'Frisco in good time.

"We left San Francisco for the Atlantic on March 19. There was nothing of importance in the cruise until we touched at Callao. There we received official advices from Washington to be on our guard for the Temerario which was said to be at Montevideo, although the war was not yet on. We next touched at Sandy Point in the straits of Magellan, where we remained two days coaling. There we overtook the Marietta. We did not receive any war news there, as the place is isolated and has no direct communication with the world. We fully expected to meet the Temerario in these straits, however, and the boat was stripped for action during the entire time, the guns being loaded and manned. There are numerous little inlets in these straits where she might have awaited us, but we saw nothing of her. We passed several ships which might have given us the news of the declaration of war, but probably they left port before the declaration was made.

Orders Received at Rio.

On April 30 we entered Rio Janeiro. There we first learned of the declaration of war. We also received there a long cablegram from the department, saying that the Cape Verde fleet had sailed to the west, and in all probability was watching for our ship. We were instructed to avoid the regular steamer course and avoid meeting the fleet if possible. Captain Clark was instructed to use his discretion in the matter. After that our course was east of the regular course. Prior to that we had held closely to the traveled lines.

Waited for the Nictheroy.

The cruiser Nictheroy, which we met at Rio was to come out and continue north with us, but the government there would not let her leave with the Oregon. So we went outside the harbor and awaited her. The Nictheroy, Marietta and Oregon then kept together for some distance, the two former finally being ordered to proceed to Bahia together while the Oregon made the balance of the trip to Florida alone, touching for only a few hours at Bahia. Leaving Bahia we kept to the east, running around the Barbadoes, and North of the Bahamas and coming in to the Florida coast from the east. We remained at port only a few hours, and then ran around to Key West and reported for duty. We were ready for action right then.

About the Temerario.

"The men on the Oregon were extremely enthusiastic during the entire run. Especially after we were instructed to look out for the Temerario. We are anxious to get a look at her at some point but did not get it. When we reached Rio we learned that she was at Montevideo and she never came out. I believe that she really had orders to overhaul us if possible, but she evidently took more care to look out for herself. I do not think her officers were very careful to carry out their orders to the letter.

A Marvelous Record.

"The great feature of our trip which was remarkable, was the way the machinery stood the test. We made the entire run without once being delayed for repairs. When we reached Key West we were in perfect condition and were ready for any duty that might be assigned as soon as we received coal. Of course the speed we made was another source of much satisfaction. While in the straits we made a run of 157 miles in 10 hours. Another remarkable show of speed was when we were entering Rio. The best speed of a battleship of our class is supposed to 15 or 16 knots. The Oregon, on her trial trip May 11, 1896, in the Santa Barbara channel was 16.75-100 knots, but that was made under forced draught and the most favorable conditions of water and everything else. On our run we held a speed of 15½ knots for a considerable distance on ordinary draught and with various conditions. I feel quite confident, and sincerely believe that with conditions favorable, the Oregon can today beat her own record handily.

When asked whether he was acquainted with Dr. Morrison's son, Mr. Giles said he was, and that Mr. Morrison is chief mechanic of the ship.

CROSSING THE EQUATOR.

Mr. Giles Tells of the Proceedings In the Royal Court.

In the course of his remarks on the trip of the Oregon, Mr. Giles said:

"By far the most interesting feature of the trip was the holding of the Royal Court when we crossed the equator. This court is for the purpose of trying and executing sentence upon all members of the crew who are crossing the line for the first time. When once a man has crossed the equator he is considered a tar.

"One of the men dresses up as Father Neptune and another as Amphitrite. At 9 in the morning of the day the line is crossed Neptune is announced. He comes up through one of the forward hatches of the ship and is handed over the control of the ship by the captain. The roll of the crew and officers is called and all who cannot say that they have previously crossed the equator must pay the penalty. The officers are allowed to escape punishment by the payment of a fine.

A Delightful Experience.

"The men who are tried and punished are put through the following course of treatment: On the bridge of the ship there is placed a barber's chair. Beside the chair there is a tub filled with a concoction used for lather. This is of soap, flour, molasses and salt water in proportions which make it easy to handle with a paint brush. One man manipulates the brush, another the razor which is made of wood and about two feet long, and a third gives the subject a shampoo with the sticky lather. The first feature of the operation is asking the man his name. When he opens his mouth to reply it is filled with lather. The paint brush is then used vigorously, pains being taken to get as much as possible of the lather into the man's eyes, mouth and nostrils. The shampooer works fast and furiously. When the victim is shaved with the wooden razor and the lather is wiped off into his mouth. Sometimes it is necessary to make a man open his mouth by holding his nose.

"When the shaving operation is over the chair is tipped backwards and the man slides headfirst and on his back into a pool of water which is contained in an awning stretched over the superstructure of the ship. The pool is about 20 feet broad and five feet in length. Men with padded clubs help the subject along the chute and are careful to get him well ducked when he reaches the water. He must swim across the pool and every time his head shows up it is the target for a stream of water from a hose in the hands of men at the side. When he finally reaches the other side he is allowed to go and clean up.

"On our ship there were about 300 put through this operation on the day we crossed the line. When through with his ordeal each man was given a certificate which will protect him on all future occasions.

The Certificate.

U. S. S. Oregon.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

"KNOW YE that W. P. Giles has this day been enrolled as a loyal subject of his most gracious majesty NEPTUNUS REX, monarch of all the seas, in virtue thereof, he is entitled to all due respect from the common land-lubbers of the earth.

"By royal command, therefore, it is decreed that all good sailors and mermaids, sharks, whales, sea-serpents and all other faithful subjects of his Royal Nibs, shall abstain from maltreating or slandering the holder of this certificate.

"By the King,

"Downal dittyboxes,
"Secretary.

"Done at our Royal Court on the Equator this 31st day of March, 1898, according to the earthly computation."

(Seal.)

Will Be Exhibited.

The razor with which 30 brave sailors of the Oregon were put through the above ordeal, men who made the famous trip around South America and are now with Admiral Sampson watching the mouth of Santiago harbor, will be on exhibition in the window of Holbrook & Perkins for a day or two beginning some time this afternoon. Mr. Giles holds it as one of his choicest treasures, but has consented to allow it to be in the store window for a few days.

He will probably remain in the city all summer.

Misses Zarina and Lucy Hayes, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hayes, have returned from Ingleside school, New Milford, Con. Miss Hayes has completed her educational course at the well-known institution, but Miss Lucy Hayes will return next fall. Both young ladies were welcomed by a host of friends.

Mrs. K. C. Graff, after spending several months in Galveston and other southern cities, has returned to Colorado Springs, where she will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. A. J. Stirers, Miss Sarah Kate Stirers, Mrs. Zua J. Stirers and sons, Jack and Richard of Ripley, O., are visiting Mrs. Nora J. Tobias at 103 Summit street.

Mr. John N. Lauth of St. Louis is a visitor who is charmed with Colorado's magnificent climate and scenery. Mr. Lauth is thinking seriously of locating in Colorado Springs.

J. A. Bailey of Colorado City is in Leadville doing some expert work on the new Leadville bank building. Mr. Bailey is a painter by trade and has quite a reputation as an expert painter.

Col. and Mrs. J. W. Ady have returned from a visit to Newton, Kansas. They were on the west bound Santa Fe train when the wreck occurred east of La Junta. They escaped uninjured.

The marriage of Mr. Julius Falk and Miss Josephine F. Speel occurred at the residence of Mrs. Keller in Colorado City, Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Franklin Knight.

Mrs. Sarah J. Martin, president of the national organization of the Womans' Relief Corps, spent a few hours in the city yesterday with Mrs. Dwinell. They have been attending the Cripple Creek encampment.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Michael of St. Joe, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. M. V. McQuaid and Miss Edith McQuaid of Des Moines, are at the Alamo for a week or ten days. They are taking in the sights of the Pike's Peak country.

Mrs. E. Myers and little son, of Princeton, Ky., were in the city yesterday after visiting in several cities of this state. They made the ascent of Pike's Peak in the morning and were delighted with the trip. They left in the evening for Denver.

A letter received yesterday by Secretary McClurg from the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company states that they will give the Indian teachers the same rate from the Oregon points that was given for the doctors and will be given for the federation of Women's clubs in Denver. This company at first declined to make a rate for the Indian teachers but when the necessity of their doing so was shown them by Mr. McClurg they changed their policy.

Fresh Chips.

Colorado Springs is to have a new industry on Monday and it will doubtless become one of the most popular in the city. Saratoga chips are to be turned out fresh every day on and after Monday at an establishment at the corner of Huerfano and Conejos streets, to be operated by the Colorado Saratoga Chip company. The business will include Colorado City and Manitou.

Heretofore it has been impossible to procure the genuine article fresh very often. Some of the stores of the city have been carrying them in stock, but they have come so far that they were not so palatable as the new establishment will turn out.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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MR. WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.

One of the most forcible of speeches made in the senate during the recent debates on the war revenue was that by Hon. Edward O. Wolcott. It was a speech which everyone interested in current politics should read, and it gives in most admirable fashion an explanation of the various taxes included in the bill and the reasons which induced the committee to adopt them. In the opening paragraphs of his speech Mr. Wolcott pays especial attention to the consideration of the amount necessary to be raised for carrying on the war. He shows very clearly the difficulty in arriving at exact figures both on account of the doubt which exists as to the necessary expenses and also the doubt as to the exact amounts which will be received upon any system of taxation. It is Mr. Wolcott's opinion, however, and he is careful to point out that this opinion is an estimate founded on careful consideration and not a mere guess, that the expenses of the war will be about $500,000,000 annually. Of this he says the committee desires to raise $150,000,000 a year by the war revenue bill, but in his opinion the bill is more likely to produce $200,000,000 a year. Following this Mr. Wolcott discusses somewhat at length the various details of taxation. He declares that the principle followed by the committee was to make the taxation so far as possible self-collecting and also to make it fair and just to the industries of the country. In regard to the stamp tax Mr. Wolcott brought out a point which is worthy of special emphasis and which can best be expressed in his own words:

"But with us, with the minority of the committee, it was determined that this tax should be so levied, if possible, as to be self-collecting as far as possible and evidence its own payment. The committee determined that the great advantage of a tax was in its universality. People say that taxes by stamps or other methods are vexations. Of course they are vexations. But that the attention of almost every citizen in this country is called daily and in the ordinary vocations of life and in the work of every day to the fact that he is taxed to support this country in a war which it is waging is a fine and splendid and reasonable and seasonable reminder to every citizen of this country that the responsibility rests upon him to provide the revenues for the carrying on of the war. It is also a stimulus to patriotism.

"It is easy to say that there are great aggregations of wealth in this country and they ought to pay all war expenses, and that the average man should not know there is a war going on. There never was anything in this country or in any country in any time worth having that did not come through a sacrifice. Whether it be in ordinary relations with your fellow-citizens or your relations to your country, you are not contributing anything that has value unless you contribute it through sacrifice, and there is no such stimulus to patriotism as for every citizen, poor as well as rich, to feel that he is bearing his share in the burden and heat of the day, and that his contribution, a mite though it be, is yet something toward the support of this government in its day of trial and for the maintenance of the honor of the flag."

A considerable portion of the speech is devoted to the choice of the seigniorage, so called, and the popular bond issue. We know of no more valuable contribution to current political literature than this and we regret that space does not permit the publishing of the speech in full.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

Evidence accumulates that the foreign policy of the United States and the question of colonial extension is to be the great question in national politics for the next few years and that party lines will be formed upon it irrespective of the present organizations. A striking instance of this was afforded on Tuesday when two notable speeches were made by Democratic leaders, each of whom announced himself very strongly in favor of a policy which was diametrically opposed to that advocated by the other. At the opening of the Nebraska building at the Omaha Exposition, Hon. William J. Bryan, who is regarded by a majority of western Democrats as the only available man for the position of presidential candidate in 1900, delivered an address in which he opposed what he called "A war of conquest," and stated what he believed to be the correct national policy in the following words:

"History will vindicate the position taken by the United States in the war with Spain. In saying this I assume that the principles which were invoked in the inauguration of the war will be observed in its prosecution and conclusion. If a contest undertaken for the sake of humanity degenerates into a war of conquest, we shall find it difficult to meet the charge of having added hypocrisy to greed. Is our national character so weak that we cannot withstand the temptation to appropriate the first piece of land that comes within our reach?

"To inflict upon the enemy all possible harm is legitimate warfare, but shall we contemplate a scheme for the colonization of the Orient merely because our fleet won a remarkable victory in the harbor of Manila?

"Our guns destroyed the Spanish fleet, but can they destroy that self-evident truth that governments derive their just powers — not from superior force — but from the consent of the governed?

"Shall we abandon a just resistance to European encroachment upon the western hemisphere in order to mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia?

"Nebraska, standing midway between the oceans, will contribute her full share toward the protection of our coast; her sons will support the flag at home and abroad, wherever the honor and the interests of the nation may require. Nebraska will hold up the hands of the government while the battle rages, and when the war clouds roll away her voice will be heard pleading for the maintenance of those ideas which inspired the founders of our government and gave the nation its proud eminence among the nations of the earth.

"If others turn to thoughts of aggrandizement and yield allegiance to those who clothe the land-covetousness in the attractive garb of 'national destiny,' the people of Nebraska will, if I mistake not their sentiments, plant themselves upon the disclaimer entered by congress and expect that good faith shall characterize the making of peace as it did the beginning of war.

"Goldsmith calls upon statesmen
"'To judge how wide the limits stand
'Betwixt a splendid and a happy land.'

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

In striking contrast to this was the speech by Hon. Alva Adams of Colorado at Cripple Creek at the re-union of the Grand Army veterans. It is worthy of note in this connection that Governor Adams is probably the most influential among the Democratic leaders of this state and is regarded by many as the most likely successor to Senator Wolcott in the United States senate, should that position be given by the next legislature to an anti-Republican. Governor Adams at the climax of an eloquent point arouses the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm: "Thirty days ago I did not believe that this country should become the absolute owner of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine group. I do now, however, and am firmly convinced that these islands when peace is declared will remain colonies of the United States and I hope that the Stars and Stripes will continue to float over them for all time to come."

Both Mr. Bryan and Governor Adams are good Democrats and neither one has the right to claim the authority to say what is the Democrat principle or to accuse the other of not being a good Democrat because he does not think in the same way upon this most important question.

Congressman Bell, who represents the Second district of Colorado in the house of representatives, seems inclined to endorse the view taken by Mr. Bryan, while there are many other important and influential Democrats throughout the country who will more cordially approve the words of Governor Adams. In a similar way differences of opinion exist among the Republican leaders. Neither party is as yet committed to either side of the question. It seems more likely now that the Republicans will espouse the cause of colonial extension while the Democrats will adhere to the principles so forcibly set forth by Mr. Bryan in his speech at Omaha, but this is by no means certain. It is certain, however, that the decision is one of the most momentous ones which stand before the American people and when the hour for settlement comes the present party organizations will be radically divided and new lines will have been formed in American politics.

THE DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The trial of the dynamite gun of the Vesuvius in actual warfare was watched with the greatest interest to naval experts in all civilized countries. A great deal has been said in regard to this very novel war vessel and opinions have varied all the way from that of the experts who have declared that it was entirely useless except for the purpose of blowing its own crew into eternity and that of equally reliable experts who have declared that it marked an era of naval construction and rendered the old-fashioned battleships of the world of no value except as old iron. So far as actual experience goes, it seems that neither one of these opinions is right, but that the dynamite cruiser has a very important office to perform within certain lines. The danger of the ship to its crew and other vessels of the same fleet lies in the fact that if struck by a shell of the enemy it becomes itself more dangerous than any torpedo or mine could possibly be. It was this fact which caused its use at night when under the cover of the darkness it was enabled to throw its missiles with accuracy, the target being lighted by the search light from the battleships. As a destroyer of fortifications within short range, the dynamite gun has no equal. The Vesuvius in the short test off the Cuban coast seems to have proved that it was worth the money spent upon it. It demonstrated the fact that a shell containing a hundred pounds of gun cotton can be fired and exploded at considerable distance without any harm and no great risk to the persons handling the guns. It is true that this was known before, so far as practice could establish it, but the recent trial was the first one made under the conditions of actual warfare and for that reason is deserving of all the prominence given to it in the press dispatches.

THE NEW STRATEGY.

The Spanish nation is not wholly incapable of learning. It is a satisfaction to know that one's foes are not altogether stupid nor powerless and for that reason we welcome whatever signs of intelligence and strength are to be found in the effete monarchy of Spain. It is announced, for instance, that the Spanish fleet has received orders to bombard Boston, and this may be taken as an evidence that the lessons of the war have not been lost upon the Spaniards. Previous to the opening of the present campaign, which some irreverent spirits have not scrupled to call a military picnic, it was the generally received maxium that the attacking forces were at a disadvantage and that the side which was acting upon the defensive, especially where it had the support of the forts and guns, had a corresponding advantage. The experience of Manila, Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Santiago, Caimanera and San Juan de Porto Rico has changed all this. The alleged superiority of the American soldiers in marksmanship and personal courage is, of course, a fiction of Yankee imagination. It is the military principle that is wrong. It is because they assume the offensive that the Americans gain such important victories and all that is necessary for the Spaniards to do now is to pursue the same tactics.

It is true that Spain's first trial of the new strategy was not a brilliant success. Admiral Cervera did not succeed in destroying the defenses of Charleston or Pensacola, and did succeed in getting himself ignominiously bottled in Santiago harbor, but Admiral Camara is still loose, and it is perfectly evident that all that is necessary for him to win an important victory is to sail into Boston harbor and do there what Dewey did at Manila. Theoretically the victory is already won and has no doubt been placarded upon the walls of Havana.

The American side can be stated very briefly. We have heard a great deal of the alleged Spanish attacks upon the American sea coast cities. We have a few guns at most of the more important towns along the sea coasts, and if the Spaniards think that the old maxium of war in regard to the relative advantages of attack and defense have been upset by the events in the Philippines and the West Indies, we have the greatest desire possible to see them put their new-found strategy into practice.

CZAR REED'S NEW FRIENDS.

Democrats who reason, if there are such curiosities in the natural world, must have a hard time to fit their ideas of Speaker Reed and his position in the house of representatives to recent occurrences. Nothing seems to be more firmly established in Democratic creed than that the present speaker is "czar," whose chief object is to establish his autocratic power over the people, to refuse his consent to the will of congress sometimes to please the money power and sometimes for no other reason than to show his power and authority. The favorite illustration of this for Democratic use has been his attitude towards the annexation of Hawaii. It was perfectly well known that in this particular the speaker was not in accord with the sentiments of the majority of the house, and it has been repeatedly asserted that his opposition to the passage of any bill annexing the islands was carried to such an extent wholly unwarranted by the constitution or the traditions or of the body over which he presides.

Within the last week, however, several things have occurred. The Democrats and the Populists have joined with the speaker in their opposition to a measure which was advocated by the last Republican national platform and which moreover has been rendered much more advisable by military necessity since then. The spectacle of "Czar" Reed working in harmony with the Demo-Populist minority of the house has in itself upset many preconceived notions, but worse remains to be told. The autocratic czar of the house who, as we have heard from Democratic authors and writers for years past, has repeatedly set at naught the will of the people of the United State, and of their representative in congress, having received the powerful support of the anti-Republican forces of the house, has met with an overwhelming defeat, for the house passed the Hawaii annexation bill by a tremendous majority in spite of the fact that the speaker's vote was expressly recorded against the passage of the bill.

A new theory is necessary. Either Speaker Reed is not an autocratic czar, as they have wished us to believe, or else the Democracy is so much of a hoo-doo that in order to upset an absolute power, it is only necessary to add to it the support of the Democracy.

Fortunately for the mental repose of the Democrats such little inconsistencies as these do not disturb them, and we may be prepared to hear without any surprise within the next few weeks either the old story that the speaker is an absolute tyrant, or that he is the only man in the Republican party whose views and opinions are worthy of consideration.

Too much importance seems to be attached to the mutilation of the bodies of American marines at Caimanera. If the story is true, as it seems likely it is, it is quite in keeping with the other Spanish atrocities which formed one of the chief causes for the war. But in this case it is unfair to hold the Spanish nation accountable for the actions of guerrillas and outlaws.

An eastern paper says: "It is reported, with a good deal of force, that the Spanish Cadiz fleet is unable to go to sea on account of the bad condition of the ships." We are inclined to the belief that if it ever does go to sea it will hear other reports with a good deal of force.

"Colonel" may not sound quite so well as "president," but with the former title Mr. Bryan can more readily afford to forget that little trouble down in Oregon the other day.

A Spaniard who had read some account of Americans shooting the chutes, wanted to know if chute was a nick-name for Spaniard. He had reason to believe that it was.

So as to be full prepared, Boston is getting a white flag ready. Opinion is divided as to whether it should be hemstitched or embroidered.

"Where are you going?" said the gun cotton to the dynamite. "Don't know, old man," came the reply, "but I will report later."

The Spaniards over in Cuba are facing three kinds of rain this season. Shot, shell and the ordinary wet stuff.

Spain has declared its intention of fighting to the bitter end. Yes, it will be bitter—for the Spaniards.

Spain please note: Arbitration headquarters are now located at Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

At the last hour of going to press, Boston was still safe and quite proper.

American bullets have made the Spanish dance until their jig is about up.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Progress of the Convention at Pueblo Yesterday.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, June 17.—Of all the outside societies represented Colorado Springs has the leading one in attendance. The First Baptist church of that city sends 20 delegates and the First Methodist church sends 12. The total representation of the Springs is 80, 55 of whom are children who attend the Junior convention.

The convention of the Seniors is being held in the First Presbyterian church, and the building was so crowded tonight that many were turned away. Albert Reed of Boulder led the first devotional service of the convention, at 12 o'clock this afternoon. A reception was then held in the church parlors. At the evening service Mr. Reed again presided and Prof. Geo. F. Brierly of Denver led the large congregation in a 30 minutes song service. Rev. Allen A. Tanner of Pueblo read from the scriptures and made a prayer asking for divine protection and guidance during the convention. The address of welcome was made by Rev. Charles T. Wheeler of Pueblo. The response was made by the entire convention, reading a number of Biblical selections. This evening Rev. Frank T. Bayley D. D., of Denver addressed the convention, taking as his subject "The Quiet Hour." He was followed by Rev. W. H. W. Boyle of Colorado Springs. Mr. Boyle's popularity with the convention was shown by the hearty rounds of applause that greeted him as he took the platform. His main points were the appropriation of power and the expenditure of power. He recommended prayer and the quiet hour as the best means of getting power and in the expenditure he urged loyalty to the church, the pastor, the truth, the country and to Jesus.

W. N. Danner, state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the convention, telling how the Endeavorers might work among young men in towns where the Y. M. C. A. was without organization.

The programme for tomorrow will commence with a prayer meeting at 6:30 o'clock, and the morning session will be given up to reports. A. C. Bray of Colorado Springs is down for a report of the Junior superintendent's work, and T. P. Barber of the Springs will conduct the open parliament at 11 o'clock. A number of addresses take up the afternoon session and the closing talk of the day will be given by Rev. Weyland Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The Junior convention starts tomorrow in the Central Christian church. In this convention A. C. Bray, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. W. G. Johnson and Miss Coulter and Miss Nellie Langton, all of Colorado Springs, take a prominent part.

REVIEWS OF TRADE.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

New York, June 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

The passing of the war tax bill, the offerings of bonds and the collapse of Leiter and cash wheat have made the week somewhat exciting. In spite of some features which cannot be justified, not less important is the official showing that this nation has supplied to others 199,-035,208 bushels of wheat and 35,000,000 bushels of corn in eleven and one-half months, without checking receipts from farmers and ... wheat fall 2 cents a week because a crop is promised greater than the last one by 100,000,000 bushels. This decline would have come sooner had not Leiter looked for larger gains, but the benefit to this country by the average advance of nearly 25 cents for the crop year on wheat exported has been about $50,000,000 and to producers much greater. In corn on the other hand the cash price has declined only one cent and the demand continues extraordinary, western receipts amounting to 1,579,202 bushels against 3,813,131 last year and exports amounting to 3,102,600 bushels against 1,-321,118 last year.

In spite of some few cases which cannot be justified, the tax bill was approved as probably the best that could be obtained from congress, and the demand and assurance of needed revenue for the emergency. The bond provision has already called out offers for more than three times the amount desired and it probably will prove the most successful loan ever floated for the United States. A great victory in the field could hardly be more important especially in its influence on foreign opinion. Not less significant was the excess of exports over imports in May, the $56,-... making the mercantile balance in favor of the United States of $...,... in 11 months of the fiscal year, while the imports of gold were $102,026,959, though in no previous fiscal year have the net imports of gold exceeded $97,...,127 in 1882.

Pig iron is extremely dull, though bessemer held last week's advance and other grades are not quotably lower. No decline in consumption appears, and while bars are weak, a short time rule in eastern mills, they advanced 2½ cents at Pittsburg, while Chicago reports heavy season contracts still coming from wagon, car and other manufacturers. Heavy sheets are better at the east, but thin are not better anywhere. Structural works are full for the summer and have had two remarkably good weeks at Chicago with building and bridge orders. Plate mills are well employed and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific coast. Shipments from there of rails in May included some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia and three other countries, while orders from Calcutta have just been taken. The anthracite coal output in May exceeded the allotment by 19.9 per cent.

Failures for the week have been 223 in the United States against 234 last year, and 20 in Canada against 36 last year.

BRADSTREETS.

Collapse of Leiter Deal Followed by Quieter Feeling in Cereals.

New York, June 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Unprecedented foreign trade involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton, and manufactured products, flattering crop prospects, pointing to a very large yield of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton, profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively higher gains in net than in gross receipts, activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing, except some textile branches, prices for most staples showing heavy advances over the preceding year; bank clearings exceeding all previous records at this date; a volume of new demand limited in the east and south to mid-summer dullness, but in the west and northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years, and a low rate of business mortality, are all features of the general business situation at the present time.

The collapse of Leiter and his deal in wheat, with the demoralization of prices which was a concomitant, has been followed by a quieter feeling in cereal markets, but export demand, partly on early placed orders, has improved and more is going by flour millers. It is true that the continued wet weather in sections west of the Mississippi is affecting wheat harvesting, but trade opinions lean to a crop of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and large yields of most other cereals, with corn promising least favorable.

A rather quiet tone is shown in the iron situation this week, relatively most activity being exhibited at the west. New buying is restricted, but mills and furnaces are looked for to give tone to quotations of the raw products. Cotton goods if anything are slightly improved, but raw wool is still under restricted demand because manufacturers find business slow. The price situation for the week reflects steadiness, the only important decreases being in southern pig iron, wheat and flour, while hogs are higher at the west, a number of metals have been advanced, and oats, corn, lard, and cotton note fractional advances.

The west and northwest continue the scene of relatively most activity alike in demand and movement of merchandise. The excellent crop prospects in the northwest are reflected in a satisfactory trade in seasonable goods and a relatively larger volume of orders for fall trade with the aggregate sales in most cities heavily in excess of the corresponding week in recent years.

Wheat exports for the week aggregate 4,289,787 bushels against 1,730,982 bushels last week, 2,547,319 bushels in this week a year ago; 3,920,317 bushels in 1896; 2,887,307 bushels in 1895 and 1,627,000 bushels in 1894.

Business mortality is at a low point, the failures for the week numbering only 207, 11 smaller than a week ago, 19 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1897, 58 smaller than in this week of 1896, 24 smaller than in 1895 and only 12 larger than in this week of 1894, when restriction of credits and dull business was most marked.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 19, a decrease of seven from last week, 15 from the total in this week a year ago, 16 from 1896, and of 11 from 1895.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

New York, June 17.—Bradstreet's financial review will say tomorrow: A reaction in values occurred early in the week, resulting in more or less liquidation and bear selling and a somewhat lower price throughout the list. The declines, except in a few instances, were not severe, considering the extent of the previous bull movement, and the market soon became steady and later in the week gave symptoms of renewed advance. This was, however, mainly on short covering and one of the effects of the checks to the market's rising tendency was the decrease of public participation, professional manipulation being only more apparent. London was a purchaser of stocks to a limited extent on the decline, but the dealings there are small and the London market is sluggish and narrow. At the end of the week industrials and specialties were the principal objects of the trading.

The bond issue and the war news have, of course, been factors, but the principal influence in the market this week was the collapse of Leiter's grain operations at Chicago. It is now recognized that this was hanging over the market for a little time and was the probable cause for the change of leading operators from the bull side of stocks. The actual news of the developments at Chicago last Tuesday was, however, a surprise, and a disagreeable one to the street at large. The western contingency was a heavy seller of stocks and there was a general fear that banks or other large interests might be involved, which were promptly reflected in the course of prices for railroad securities. Indeed the feeling of apprehension on this score was not thoroughly relieved until near the end of the week when it was apparently established that the losses would fall mainly on the chief actor in the episode and his backers. In this connection it may be noted that the reports of the continued rain at the west and the damage to the crops have been in favor of the bears while the continuance of rate cutting, both east and west, has also been held up as an unfavorable element in the situation.

SANTIAGO BOMBARDED.

One Battery Entirely Destroyed and Others Badly Wrecked—Spanish Loss Probably Heavy.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, Thursday, June 16.—Noon—via Kingston, Jamaica, June 16—9 p. m.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning. For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance only sparing El Moro, where Lieutenant Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries against which the main assault was directed were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted. At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted. Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side. It is believed the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

Dynamite Cruiser at Work.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius ... at midnight, was given another chance. Three 250-pound charges of guncotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay around the angle back of the eminence on which El Moro is situated, where it was known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying. Two charges went true, as no reports were heard, a peculiarity of the explosion of guncotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished it is not known, but the destructive area of guncotton is large, and it would not be surprising if one or both torpedo boats were destroyed. The third charge exploded with terrific force on Cayo Smith.

Much Damage Done.

A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of the Cayo Smith and was clearly seen from the ships this morning. Admiral Sampson issued the order for the bombardment last night. With the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters. The ships steamed in five-knot speed to a 3,000 yard range, when they closed up broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the center, the flagship on the right and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment. The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships. When the ships got into position it was still too dark for any firing. The admiral signalled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun captains.

At 2:25 a. m., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery, at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry.

Firing Was Rapid.

Though the gun captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition, but to fire with deliberation, the fire was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report. The Dons responded spiritedly at first, but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool, nerve, trained eyes and skilled gunners of the Americans.

Western Battery Soon Wrecked.

In 15 minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a 1,000-pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrific havoc. The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber carried out of the side of the battery went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

The batteries on the east of Moro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 1,500 yards off shore and played a tattoo with her long 5-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunions and sending it sweeping somersaults in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signalled the ships to temporarily cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries. When the order came at 6:30 to cease firing every gun of the enemy had been silenced for 10 minutes, but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and a half dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wakes.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera had given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap into which he was caught and had removed the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified at the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically are demolished. The only regret expressed is that Lieutenant Hobson and his companions, by their presence in El Moro made it sacred, otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins.

The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judged from a position near the flagship which, during the bombardment, with several interruptions, fired 208 shots, 35 from her 8-inch guns, 134 from her 4-inch guns and 39 from her six-pounders, probably no fewer than 5,000 projectiles were fired, of a total weight of half a million pounds.

The Vizcaya Hit.

Madrid, June 16.—Cervera cables that a shell from an American ship struck the Vizcaya, but owing to her excellent armor, the Spanish cruiser was not damaged.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION.

Philippine Insurgent Leader Will Declare Independence.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Manila, June 13, via Hong Kong, June 17—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to assemble at Cavite on June 12, and inviting the Americans to be present at the ceremony of a declaration of independence.

Incessant skirmishing goes on in the vicinity of Malabar, Santa Mesa and Malate. The Spaniards are making desperate attempts to regain their lost positions. Under American orders, the insurgents are holding back and playing elusive tactics that are cruelly exhausting the Spaniards.

Today 300 carbineers deserted to the insurgents. They were originally disarmed by the captain general but recently were given their arms again.

Augusti's Family Captured.

London, June 17.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says:

"According to Manila advices dated June 13 and brought here by H. M. S. Linnet, the rebels have captured the family of Captain General Augusti. In most cases the desertion of the native regiments have been accompanied by a massacre of the officers. It is reported from Shanghai that the Spanish archbishop of Manila has arrived there by the German troop ship Darmstadt."

A special dispatch from Madrid says that according to a dispatch just received here from Hong Kong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgent forces on land.

SPANISH BATTERIES DESTROYED.

Defenses of Caimanera Completely Demolished and Santiago Batteries Badly Wrecked.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Camp McCalla, Guantanamo Bay, June 15, via Kingston, June 16.—The brick fort and earth work at Caimanera at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantanamo were demolished today by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 p. m. and the bombardment lasted one hour and 30 minutes. The fort was deserted and the Spanish losses are numerous.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the bay and opened with her 5-inch guns, knocking down part of the wall.

Fort is Demolished.

The Texas then threw in some 12-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the brick and mortar 30 feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes.

The Enemy Driven Inland.

The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out into the harbor the Spanish in the bushes opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

Spaniard Gives Himself Up.

During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for 48 hours. He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers, half starved, who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed as soon as they were in captivity. The Spaniard was given a good dinner and some clothing and was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon and escaped after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour, without the loss of a man. The launch had been dragging the harbor near the forts for mines, had found one and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shores, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the boat gun finally kicked overboard carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime the enemy was fleeing wildly. The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

Will Invade Porto Rico Next.

Washington, June 16.—The war department expects to utilize approximately 35 transports in the expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico. This statement was made officially at the department. It seems to indicate that the Porto Rico army will equal if not exceed in numbers that which left for Santiago. The estimate is made that the 35 vessels will carry between 15,000 and 20,000 men, with their equipments and subsistence. Army officials say that reports which have been received from reliable sources show that the number of Spanish soldiers in that country is only 10,000 men, although other statements indicate that there is considerably less than that number. It is fair to assume, they say, that when the United States army commences active operations against the city of San Juan every available man in that island will be impressed into the military service and given a gun. Hence they feel that the army of invasion should be of such proportions as to leave no doubt of its ability and capacity to cope successfully with the enemy.

It is stated positively that the date for the embarkation of the troops for Porto Rico has not yet been finally determined and will not be until Secretary Alger and the president have had an opportunity to confer with General Miles, who will return to the city tomorrow. For the purposes of the Porto Rico expedition Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said today the department had now available 11 transports, some of which are already at southern ports, and these will carry about 6,000 men with their equipments.

Donnelly for Senator.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 16.—The middle-of-the-road Populists who bolted the state Populist convention in this city yesterday, because the majority insisted upon fusion with the Democrats and Silver Republicans, held a convention of their own today and nominated the following state ticket:

Governor—L. C. Long, Magnolia.
Lieutenant Governor—Kittle Halverron, Belgrade.
Secretary of State—M. Wogenbery, Duluth.
Auditor—Charles Hopkins, Fairfax.
Treasurer—P. H. Rhally, Lake City.
Attorney General—John F. Kelly, St. Paul.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—A. L. Stromberg, Forest Lake.

Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the bolters was endorsed for United States senator. Three new members of the Populists national committee were selected. Whether or not they will be seated depends upon the outcome of the contest between the factions now gathered at Omaha.

CADIZ FLEET HAS SAILED.

The Mysterious Spanish Warships are on the Sea.

Washington, June 17.—The state department received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "The Spanish ships Don Carlos V., Pelayo, Rapido, Patriota, Audaz, Osada, Proserpina, Giralda, Preleton Colon, with the minister on board, Alfonso Doce, Canocong, Antonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. The first eleven passed the rock bound for Carthagena for orders; the last three had troops on board." This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores.

Conflicting Rumors.

Madrid, June 17, 4 p. m.—Admiral Camara's fleet is said here to consist of over 20 vessels, and is reported to have been divided at sea and to have proceeded to different destinations. One rumor has it that the Spanish warships are now heading for Boston with the intention of bombarding New England towns, and another report says the Spanish reserve fleet is going to the Philippine islands.

Spaniards Preparing for War.

Madrid, June 17.—Fresh contingents of troops are being constantly called to the colors, and there is great activity in the war and navy departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being actively pushed, and it is asserted that a third squadron of warships is to be formed immediately to be composed of the Cardinal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of this squadron.

It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead and it is semi-officially announced that the government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippines, will do nothing to favor Spain.

Great Secrecy is Maintained.

Madrid, June 17.—Great secrecy is maintained here in regard to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued on the fortifications in the Canary and Baleriac islands.

Captain Aunon held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron on board the Pelayo.

Captain Aunon, after the departure of Admiral Camara wired the premier the following: "The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps on leaving Spanish waters send greetings to the government and the fatherland and affirm their desire to fight for them." The minister of marine also telegraphed to the queen regent enthusiastic greetings from the squadron and announcement of the determination to fight to the last for national honor.

It is announced Captain Aunon, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthegna will return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. He sent a message to the premier that he was much satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara. Premier Sagasta, it is said, hopes to prorogue the chamber of deputies next week.

Fleet Going Eastward.

Gibraltar, June 17.—The Cadiz fleet which was sighted off Ceuta last evening, passed here today going eastward. It consisted of two battleships, four auxiliary cruisers and four torpedo boat destroyers.

Big Rubber Company Assigns.

Boston, June 16.—The assignment of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber company was made public tonight by the issuance of a statement from the assignees, as follows:

Real estate and machinery, $650,000; merchandise, $750,000; good accounts, $700,000; total, $2,100,000.

Liabilities, $1,200,000.

The estimated loss of contingent liabilities will probably not exceed $100,000 additional. The company owns a number of valuable patents and trade marks. The directors are confident they can pay in full and have arranged business and ample equipments remaining for the stockholders.

Eleven Injured in a Wreck.

Pueblo, Colo., June 16.—Eleven people were slightly injured in a collision on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad near Conroe, a small station 126 miles east of Pueblo, at 2:45 o'clock this morning. Train No. 5, the west-bound Chicago-Colorado flyer, was pulling into the siding to let No. 6, the east-bound Colorado-Chicago express, pass. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the fact that the trains could not clear could not be seen. Both were running at slow speed and when they came together the baggage car of Train No. 5 was overturned and one end of a coach on the same train was damaged. The passengers were hurt by being thrown against the seats and by broken glass. The injured were all on train No. 5, and are:

A. Harding, face bruised.
Sam Schmidt, hands scratched.
Clyde Miller, badly shaken up.
Zack Horton, leg injured.
Charles Proctor, back hurt.
C. W. Beach, hand cut.
J. W. McIntyre, hand cut.
Dennis Carver, hand cut.
B. Anderson, leg injured.
W. N. Goodson, hand cut.

The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping and are unhurt.

Allen Travers, baggageman on train No. 5, had his leg injured.

Surgeons were sent from La Junta and Lamar and at the latter place all were attended to. The track was cleared in seven hours and both trains proceeded on their way with their regular equipment.

Neutrality Proclamations.

Washington, June 16.—Among a number of proclamations of neutrality published today by the state department in the consular reports, is that proclaimed by Hayti. Its interesting feature is its reference to the peculiar treaty of 1864 between the United States and Hayti, by the terms of which the United States was guaranteed exceptional privileges. The proclamation states that Hayti will recognize her obligations under the treaty while otherwise observing strictly the neutrality laws. The other proclamations published are by Brazil, Danish West Indies, Peru, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica and China.

Mob Law in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—On Tuesday night seven miles north of Wetumpka, William Carden and his wife, an old couple, and William Carter, also an old man, were murdered and robbed and their house burned to conceal the crime. Yesterday Sol. Jackson Lewis Speir, and another negro were arrested for the crime. Late this afternoon a crowd of 500 men from the neighborhood of the crime gathered at Wetumpka to mob the prisoners. Since they have been in jail two of the murderers, Jackson and Speir, confessed and told where they buried the money, $1,200. The mob broke into the jail about 5 o'clock, but were unable to get into the inner cage where the prisoners were lodged. The sheriff telegraphed the governor for troops and at 8 o'clock tonight about 10 members of the military companies here left on a special train.

A few minutes after 8 word was received that the mob had forced an entrance to the cage and had secured the prisoners. The intention of the mob, it is stated, is to take them to the scene of the crime and there hang them. The military company will not reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the mob.

Cable Communication Restored.

New York, June 19.—The Commercial Cable company today issued the following notice: The cable between Mozambique and Lourenzomarques has been repaired, restoring the communication with South Africa.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

ON A TORPEDO BOAT.

The Little Hornets of the Navy Are as Great a Menace to Those on Board as to Those Whom It Is Their Purpose to Destroy.

Cramped Quarters on the Insufferably Hot Death Dealing Cockle Shells of the Cuban Squadron Make Life Well Nigh Unbearable.

(Copyright, 1898.)

Our navy is full of heroes whose names are seldom heard and are certainly not familiar to any one outside of official circles. The newspapers are given up to the achievements of the Deweys, Schleys and Sampsons of the navy, but the commanders of the little "hornets" or "spitfires" with the Cuban blockading squadron are rarely mentioned, and yet these men are charged with the most perilous work that can possibly fall to any one on board any sort of a warship. On their little cockleshells existence is well nigh purgatory, and yet, besides the discomforts they suffer under normal conditions, they are required to ascertain for the commanders of the large and stately vessels which do most of the fighting and incidentally get all of the glory just what the enemy is about. Scarcely a night passes that the torpedo boats of the blockading fleet are not sent upon dangerous reconnoissances into the very mouth of Havana harbor. With the big searchlights on the Morro sweeping the sea in every direction for the express purpose of spying out these little intruders and with hidden mines beneath them their mission is one which requires the very highest order of courage.

Sometimes indeed they are detected, and then there is a run for it. The Ericsson recently was seen by the lookout on Morro, and the powerful searchlight was turned full upon her as a preparatory step to a welcome of steel, but before the sleepy Spanish gunners could get to their posts the fleet little Ericsson, lying low in the water and with her engines turning as they had never turned before, had put such a distance between her and her enemies on the shore that she could not be seen and was soon nestling under the protecting wing of one of the large cruisers of our fleet.

These are the experiences which try men's souls—and courage. There is no hope of glory, no possibility of victory, not even the excitement of battle, and yet the officers assigned to these miniature deathtraps go about their duty as cheerfully as though in command of the finest warship that ever bared her bosom to the embrace of the sea.

And verily this is the day of the torpedo.

There is really nothing new in the use of the wicked missile as an agent of warfare, although it did not fully begin its career and work of destruction till our civil war, and the torpedo boat has been constructed solely for the purpose of supplying the base of action, the embattlement from which the torpedo is fired.

A battleship or a cruiser or even a gunboat has ample accommodations for the officers and crew. On the larger men-of-war there is frequently much luxury in the arrangements of the wardrooms, and the captain's or commodore's or admiral's cabin is a gorgeous stateroom, with every accessory of the most completely arranged hotel. There are hot and cold water, a shower bath, electric lights, speaking tubes, gongs, polished furniture and handsome carpets and mirrors, while engravings or pastels and paintings hang upon the walls. The last statement would be particularly applicable to the cabin of Captain Chadwick of the New York, for he is considerably more than an amateur artist in both oil and water colors. His work has long since excited favorable comment from art authorities, and while the parlor of his New York city home is adorned with evidences of his talent there is no doubt that the sides of his room on board the armored cruiser have also tacked upon them sketches that he has made from nature in many waters and varied climes.

As the ship decreases in size its general accommodations necessarily become more limited, but on the small gunboat there is still much evidence of comfort and the homelike appearance that little accessories of drapery and bric-a-brac may give anywhere to otherwise forbidding steel or stone walls.

But with the torpedo boat the idea of actual living for human beings seems to have been entirely disregarded if not forgotten. The primary inception appears to have been to build a floating machine with a possible corner here and there for a man. Every one knows that the torpedo boat is built merely as a destructive agent, but it is not such common information that every apparent purpose of being arranged to carry living people has been omitted. The commanding officer's room is incredibly small. His associates, two or three in number, must be satisfied with what are practically ordinary steamboat berths, and the sailors have only contracted space in which to hang their hammocks, one above the other. There are never more than 15 or 20 men, including officers, on a torpedo boat, and apparently they have been allotted only a few square feet each, to be occupied, according to the hour of day or night, as living or sleeping quarters. The attendant discomfort must be almost unendurable.

In a cool climate or in wintry weather the torpedo boat would be regarded as barely fit for habitation, but under the tropical sun of Cuban waters, with the great boilers belching forth additional heat—and the fires are never extinguished when once the boat is on duty—the environments must approach almost to a condition of physical torture. On very warm nights it is impossible to remain below decks, and officers and crew must find what opportunity they can to get sleep or rest on what may be termed the "outside," but there are no accommodations there, and the picture of a man lashed to a stanchion or davit to prevent his rolling or being washed overboard as he sleeps is not an infrequent sight.

The torpedo boat is only an iron shell, with large boilers and engines to give her the great propulsion required to enable her to dash ahead with lightning speed as she seeks the point of battle. These engines and boilers occupy all the center part of the vessel, extending fore and aft of amidships, leaving but a cramped space for living quarters in the stern. In the bow are the torpedo tubes, two to four in number, and a small stock of torpedoes that fill nearly all the available space forward. The upper deck is so thin that in some instances it produces the impression of giving way beneath the feet as one walks on it. The torpedo boat is not heavily built. No thick plates of armor protect her sides, except slightly about the machinery, and she is of such delicate construction that a rifle bullet can penetrate her, possibly disarranging the machinery or injuring the steering gear. Without her torpedoes she is almost absolutely defenseless, and the men on board "carry their lives in their hands."

The hot sun during the day, reflecting on the metal casing, adds to the intensity of excessively high temperature and converts the little "hornet" into a plague of misery, while at night the fires of her engines prevent any cooling of the interior when tired men would there seek repose. It must be virtually a life "on deck" for the entire ship's crew. Then there is nothing more than a dull routine of ordinary duties, swabbing and cleaning, to employ the men. There can be some slight broadsword drill, but that is seemingly unnecessary. Exercise of some kind would be a relaxation, but the boat's purpose is simply to shoot torpedoes by air pressure from the tubes or pneumatic guns, and the men are there to feed the engines, to steer and to arrange for the discharge of the torpedo. There cannot be any target practice, for torpedoes are expensive, costing from $2,500 to $3,000 each, and with the comparatively small supply the boat has in her forward compartments not one can be wasted if it is possible to avoid the loss.

The seamen on the coasting vessels and steamers of our Atlantic ports may think their lot is not an enviable one. The tar of our merchant marine 30 or 40 years ago thought, as did nearly every one else, that he led a dog's life, but unless the ship was being driven by a hurricane he had a comfortable spot to swing his hammock, and his nightly rest was under as cheerful conditions as in his own cottage on land. He never had any conception of the miserable life on board a torpedo boat, where officers and men find night and day a constant effort to escape from the artificial heat around them and beneath their feet, duly accentuated during the day by the burning rays of a torrid sun.

When lying in port the crew of a torpedo boat are allowed to remain a larger portion of the time on shore. When on station, away from foes, they use the boats in landing on shore where some of them may camp for the night. Fortunately for the health and reason of them all, torpedo boats require frequent repairs, and then they return to Tampa or Key West, giving the men a welcome vacation for a few days at least from the confines of the metal calorifier.

The brave fellows on board our large battleships and cruisers, even with their special awnings of duck swung over the main or upper deck, the large quarters of open space, ventilating apparatus, air funnels and all the conveniences for minimizing the discomfort of heat, at times still find the great steel and iron hull uncomfortable. But on the torpedo boat, with not one of these "fixtures" for remedying extremely distressing surroundings that [illegible] actual misery, the life of men attached to the wicked, vicious, smoky hornets of the sea can only be described as deplorable.

It is well known that in time of battle there is no more eminent post of danger than on the torpedo boat. Unless ordinarily it can approach within 300 yards of its destined victim its work will not be accompanied with a great prospect of success, and at that distance from a warship, if discovered, it requires only one well aimed shot from a rifled gun to push its shattered hulk down beneath the waves, probably drowning every man. Misery while quiet, almost certain death in the hour of conflict, is the attendant penalty of being a member of its crew. Again, while there is no doubt of their efficiency and of their powerful capability to sink the largest warship afloat, so far torpedo boats have not proved to be of great importance as factors in battle in this war or in preceding strifes between nations. Circumstances perhaps have prevented them from fully exhibiting their powers, but they are nevertheless only regarded by the commanders of the battleships and cruisers as a possible accident—like, for instance, a magazine explosion or drifting on to a rock or reef or a collision with another vessel or a broken propeller shaft.

But, uncomfortable as the torpedo boat is under the conditions given, how much worse is it when, in addition to everything else, old Neptune goes on a rampage and kicks the sea up into veritable mountains! Then existence on a torpedo boat is as nearly unbearable as human mind can conceive. These craft are built for speed and are naturally very sharp at the bow. Consequently when they plunge into a sea, instead of "ironing out" the water, as the tars express it, they go right through, and the waves break over them and fall on to their decks in huge volumes, which threaten imminent disaster to the little vessels. Every man is then unsafe unless he be lashed to the bulwarks or to something else about the stability of which there can be no doubt. Naturally, too, every one on board is thoroughly drenched, and even after the storm has passed over, the cramped quarters will not admit of the taking of proper precautions to guard against colds and resultant pneumonia. It is pretty safe to assert that every officer in the navy welcomes any prospect of fighting, but it is equally true that not more than one in ten cares for it if it is to come as the result of service on a torpedo boat.

Another element of danger is to be found in the missiles of death which these boats carry. Feared as they are by the foe, they are likewise a constant menace to those whom they are designed to serve. An unlucky shot, the bursting of a piece of steam machinery or any one of a hundred commonplace accidents could be sufficient to send all hands into eternity in a trice. There are several torpedoes in general use. One of the best known is the Howell, devised by Commodore John A. Howell. It is a favorite one in the United States navy. At the end is a propeller which goes churning about as the torpedo flies under or at the surface of the water, and its movements are naturally more erratic than those of the usual fish torpedo.

The Whitehead torpedo, with its wonderful Obry gear, is the only automobile torpedo which has ever been used in war. The United States was the last leading nation to adopt it, the navy department delaying action with the hope that some inventive American genius would devise one equal if not superior to it, but the hope was vain, and a few years ago imperative need compelled the selection of the Whitehead.

The germ of the device is to be found in floating powder vessels, which were first used at the siege of Antwerp in 1585 and received their latest application in Havana harbor on Feb. 15, 1898.

David Bushnell, an American captain of engineers during the Revolution, made the first practical application of the idea by originating a submarine boat to carry a torpedo charged with 150 pounds of gunpowder, which was attached by a wood screw to the bottom of an enemy's vessel and fired by a clockwork fuse. The first actual trial of the invention was made in 1776, when the boat under the guidance of Sergeant Ezra Lee was placed under the sides of the Eagle, an English man-of-war lying at anchor in New York bay. The sergeant, however, found it impracticable to attach the torpedo, which was then cut adrift and soon exploded without injuring any one.

In 1777 Captain Bushnell directed a drifting percussion torpedo against the frigate Cerberus, off New Haven, and it destroyed unintentionally a schooner moored alongside. Similar torpedoes were set floating in the Delaware river, but effected no harm.

The name "torpedo" was invented by Robert Fulton, who about 1810 made vigorous attempts to bring the new weapon into use. Unsuccessful in France, he went to England in 1804 and the next year was authorized to make an attempt to destroy the French fleet at Boulogne, which proved unsuccessful. In the same year he blew up the brig Dorothea, assigned to his experiment trial in the harbor of Deal.

Motives of policy caused England to reject the invention, and the American government likewise refused, though his demonstrations were eminently successful. Just before the close of the war of 1812 preparations were made for an extended defense of our harbors by torpedoes. Colonel Samuel Colt first practically applied the use of electricity to the ignition of torpedoes.

But, after all, for nearly 300 years the idea had been treated as an experiment, and until the Confederacy made use of the "water bomb" for harbor defense in 1862 the torpedo was little more than a name. In the succeeding 33 years 30 war vessels have been destroyed by the lurking foe.

All nations have now accepted the torpedo as legitimate in warfare, but the coal mine is tabooed. The coal mine is a package of ten pounds of powder fixed to look like a lump of coal and either placed in the bunkers or in the supply of coal which a ship is taking on board.

It is generally unknown perhaps that, while the destruction of the ram Albemarle by Lieutenant William B. Cushing was the only successful accomplishment of the Federals in the use of the torpedo, the Confederates blew up 7 monitors, 11 wooden warships, 6 army transports and several other vessels, in addition to disabling many more. The torpedo boats that were employed in the latter years of the war were so disproportionate in size to their antagonists that they were nicknamed "Davids" and were known as such in both the northern and southern lines. "The Davids and the monitors" was a well worn war phrase.

But it is strange that in the dozen wars, greater and lesser, since our internecine conflict none of the antagonists has taken advantage of the development of the American torpedo and used that subtle instrument to wreck the fleets of its opponents. There have been spasmodic attempts only, and every nation seems to have been too busily engaged with the usual means of attack and defense to make earnest use of the torpedo. No parallel exists to the destruction of the Maine, whether there be considered the circumstances, the type of warship or the fact whether the destruction was wrought from within or without. The first torpedoes in position were discovered in Mud river, near Fort Pulaski, in February, 1862. The Federal gunboat Commodore Jones, 542 tons and six guns, which was blown up in the James river in 1864, furnished possibly the most fearful spectacle of the power of the torpedo. Lieutenant Commander Barnes gave this succinct account of the explosion:

"Suddenly and without any apparent cause she appeared to be lifted bodily, her wheels rapidly revolving in midair. Persons declared they could see the green sedge of the banks beneath her keel. Then through her shot to a great height an immense fountain of foaming water, followed by a denser column thick with mud. She absolutely crumbled to pieces—dissolved, as it were, in midair, enveloped by falling spray, mud, water and sand."

In 1867 there was established at the Naval academy, under the supervision of the present Rear Admiral E. O. Matthews, then a lieutenant commander, a preparatory and experimental school of offensive torpedo study and development, which later resulted in the establishment of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

Naval officers have become as fully acquainted with torpedo tactics as they are with seamanship, gunnery and other requirements of their profession. The school for defensive torpedoes is at Willets Point, N. Y. This institution was the idea of and is controlled by the war department.

The following is a list of vessels destroyed by mines and torpedoes in the past 36 years:

1862, Dec. 12.—United States ironclad Cairo sunk in 12 minutes by stationary torpedoes in Yazoo river; first vessel destroyed by torpedoes in the civil war or any other war.

1863, July 22.—United States ironclad gunboat Baron De Kalb sunk in 15 minutes by submarine mine in Yazoo river.

1864, Feb. 17.—United States frigate Housatonic sunk at Charleston. A submarine boat was used, and she ran into the suction hole made by her torpedo, going down with the ship.

1864, April 1.—United States transport Maple Leaf sunk by floating torpedo in St. Johns river, Florida.

1864, April 15.—United States armored ship Eastport sunk in Red river by a submarine mine.

1864, May 6.—United States gunboat Commodore Jones destroyed in James river by an electric torpedo.

1864, May 9.—United States transport H. A. Wood destroyed by submarine mine in St. Johns river, Florida.

1864, June 19.—United States transport Alice Wood destroyed by submarine mine in St. Johns river, Florida.

1864, Aug. 5.—United States monitor Tecumseh sunk in Mobile bay, the ship disappearing almost instantaneously. The captain and 70 of the crew were lost.

1864, Oct. 27.—Only Union torpedo success of the civil war. Cushing's destruction of the ram Albemarle near Plymouth, N. C., with the Wood and Lay disconnecting spar torpedo.

1864, Nov. 27.—United States transport Greyhound destroyed by a coal torpedo in the James river.

1864, Dec. 8.—United States gunboat Narcissus destroyed by a submarine mine in Mobile bay.

1864, Dec. 9.—United States steamers Otsego and Bazeby destroyed in the Roanoke river.

1865, Jan. 15.—United States monitor Patapsco, Lieutenant W. T. Sampson commanding, completely destroyed by a barrel torpedo in the attack on Charleston, sinking in a few minutes. Sixty-two men and officers were drowned.

1865, March 1.—United States steamer Harvest Moon destroyed near Georgetown.

1865, March 4.—United States transport Thorne destroyed by submarine mine in Cape Fear river.

1865, March 12.—United States gunboat Althea destroyed by submarine mine in Blakely river.

1865, March 28.—United States monitor Milwaukee destroyed by a submarine mine in Blakely river.

1865, March 29.—United States monitor Osage destroyed by a drifting torpedo in Blakely river.

1865, April 1.—United States gunboat Rodolph destroyed by a submarine mine in Blakely river.

1865, April 13.—United States gunboat Ida destroyed by a submarine mine in Blakely river.

1865, April 14.—United States gunboat Sciota destroyed by a submarine boat in Mobile bay.

1865, May 12.—United States transport R. B. Hamilton destroyed by submarine mine in Mobile bay.

1866, Sept. 2.—Paraguayans completely destroyed the Brazilian ironclad war steamer Rio Janeiro at Curruparty, Paraguay, by a stationary torpedo.

1877, May 6.—Turkish monitor Duba Saife sunk by a Russian torpedo boat at Matchines in the Danube.

1877, Oct. 10.—Turkish gunboat Suna sunk at the Russian attack on Sulina by sinking an electric contact mine placed by the Russians about three-quarters of a mile above the Turkish defenses; 15 officers and men killed and wounded.

1878, Jan. 25.—Turkish revenue steamer sunk at Batum by Russian torpedo boat armed with the Whitehead fish torpedo.

1880, June.—Chilean torpedo boats Janequeo and Guacolda attacked three large Peruvian guardboats in the bay of Callao; one Peruvian boat and the Janequeo sunk by the explosion of the latter's torpedo.

1880, July 3.—Peruvians destroyed the Chilean transport Loa in the bay of Callao by means of a coast line vessel set adrift carrying provisions and a box with 300 pounds of dynamite. This vessel was taken alongside the Loa and exploded while being unloaded. The captain and some 100 men of the Loa perished.

1884, Aug. 23.—French destroyed by spar torpedo at Foochau, China, the Chinese corvet Yung Woo.

1885, Feb. 15.—French sank the Chinese frigate Yu Yuen by two spar torpedo boats, while the frigate was at anchor at Sheipu, China.

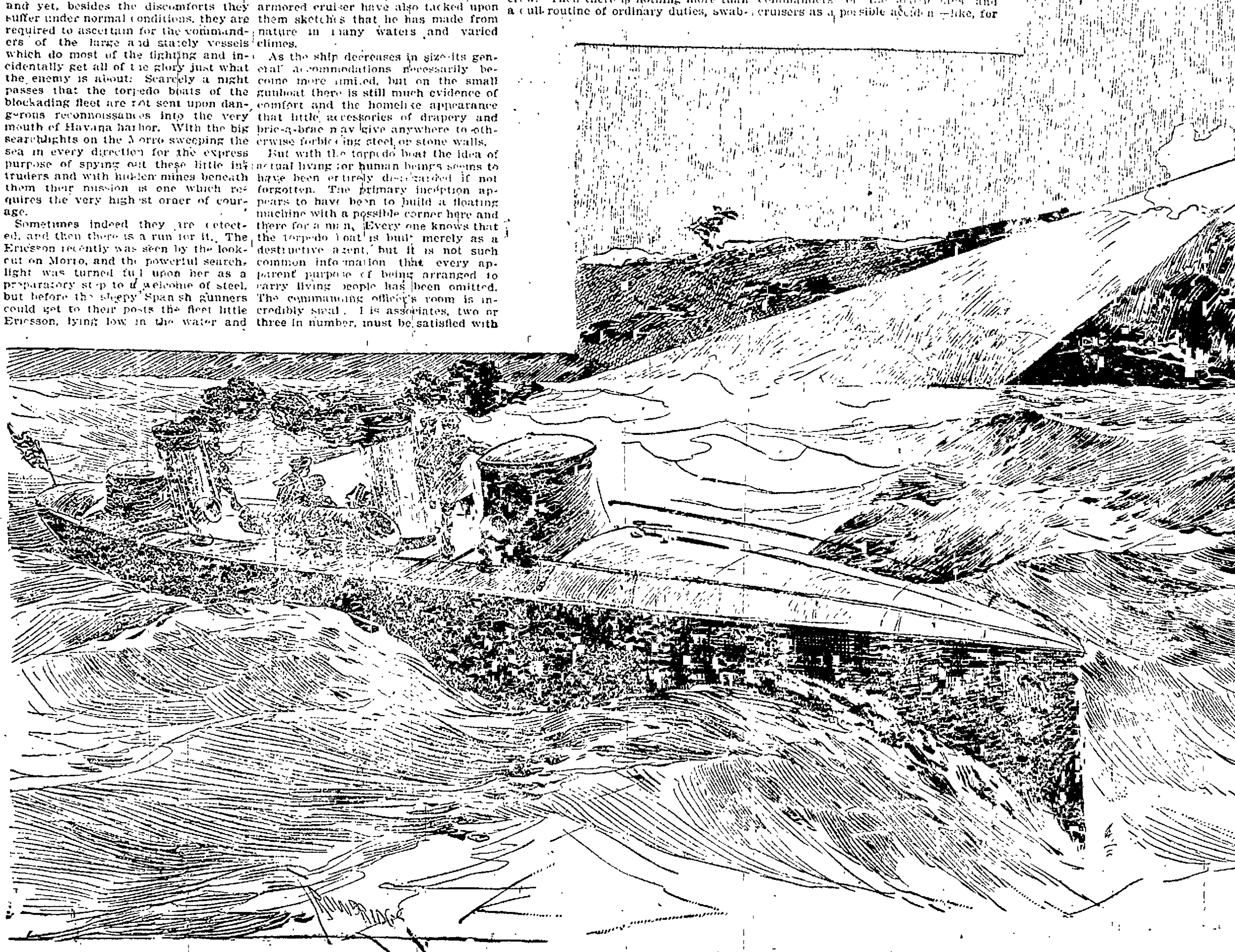
1891, April 23.—Balmacedist's torpedo gunboats Lynch and Cardell fired five torpedoes, 100 to 200 yards, at Congressionalist ship Blanco Encalada, at anchor, one cloudy morning before dawn in Caldera bay, Chile. The ship sank. The Lynch was hit four times, but not damaged.

1893, April 15.—Peixottoists' torpedo gunboat Sampaio and three torpedo boats fired four torpedoes, 160 yards range, at Mellois's ship Aquidaban, at anchor at night off Santa Caterina, Brazil. The Aquidaban sank. The Sampaio was hit 25 times.

According to Trumbull White's history of the China-Japan war, the Japanese sank two Chinese ships, the Ting Yuen and the Lai Yuen (though the latter is said to have capsized), by torpedoes in the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei, Feb. 3 and 4, 1895. Only one torpedo did they use in the great battle of the Yalu in the previous September, and that was at a ship which was already partially destroyed. In the July before the transport Kow Shing was sunk by the fire of the Japanese Maniwa Kan, and the one torpedo which the latter sent after the transport proved ineffectual.

1898, Feb. 15.—The United States battleship Maine, in Havana harbor, was destroyed by a torpedo or sunken mine, with a loss of 264 men and two officers.

WILSON G. LOWELL.



THE LITTLE ERICSSON DETECTED BY THE MAMMOTH MORRO CASTLE SEARCHLIGHT.

The big Melan bridge at Topeka is the largest of its kind in the world. It is 646 feet long and the largest concrete bridge in this country.

ECHOES OF WAR.

General Gordon once raised the hopes of a party of religious dignitaries in England who were interested in civilizing Africa, only to dash them again by saying that it would be the easiest thing in the world to make Christians of the inhabitants of the dark continent, only, he added, it would be necessary to find some way by which each man could have at least four wives.

A Bostonian who spent some time in Manila says that his winter costume consisted of gauze underclothing and a white duck jacket and trousers and his summer costume of a white duck jacket and trousers without the gauze.

Warden Sage of Sing Sing prison has ordered that the war news in the New York papers be read to the prisoners, and when they assemble in chapel it is accordingly read to them, Chaplain Wells reading to the Protestant prisoners and Father St. John to the Catholics. The reports of Commodore Dewey's victory caused general enthusiasm among the men. The reading of newspapers in the prison was an innovation the men appreciated.

The map and atlas makers are profiting by the war boom. The manager of one house in this line says the war map business was never so brisk as it is at present. It seems as if everybody in the country must have taken to studying geography. The presses are working night and day, but it is simply impossible to supply the demand.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Trinidad by Columbus, which will occur on July 31, will be commemorated by the issue of a special postage stamp. Sir Hubert Jerningham, the governor of Trinidad, submitted the scheme to Mr. Chamberlain, who has approved the proposed special issue of 500,000 twopenny stamps, which are to be sold to the public. After they have been thus disposed of a twopenny stamp of the ordinary Trinidad pattern will be issued.

One of the latest achievements in chemical science is a pellet containing the concentrated elements of coffee, sugar and milk.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, has flung out a flag which will not be taken down until the war is over.

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OUR ENEMIES, THE DONS.

The Manner of Men We Were Up Against Now Engaged in Administering a Well-Merited Thrashing.

They Do Not Possess the Primary Instincts of Soldiers—A Study in "Then" and "Now."

Copyright, 1898.

What manner of men are these Spaniards whom we are just now engaged in teaching a much needed lesson? Are they really brave, or will they fight desperately only when cornered? Are they amenable to discipline? Are they imbued with genuine patriotism or merely actuated exclusively by inborn hatred of a virile, progressive nation? Do they possess that indefinable something known as "esprit de corps," without which no army or navy can be effective? In short, are they good soldiers and sailors? Those are the questions in which the American people are acutely interested at the present moment.

To begin with, the military force of Spain is not a formidable organization compared with that of other European powers, even in the statements emanating from Premier Sagasta, which are certainly not an underestimate of fact, are conceded to be correct. Many nations have from two to four times as many available fighting men, and the United States can place more than six times as many in the field as Spain, and the individual Spanish soldier does not compare favorably with those of other countries.

Accepting their public documents as authoritative, the Spaniards in an emergency can raise an army of something less than 1,500,000 men. The regulars are only 80,000 in number, the first reserve 160,000 and the second reserve, to be called out only in dire extremity, 1,000,000 men. This last million represents simply those within the age limit eligible for military duty. They are not even members of the militia and know less about warfare than the ordinary American clerk. They are simply "food for bullets."

There have been, according to Spanish statements, which must be taken cum grano salis, 200,000 soldiers sent to Cuba to defend monarchical interests in that island, but probably 25 per cent of these have long since been disabled by wounds and disease, many of them with their officers having returned to the mother country, and of the remainder a considerable number are unfit for duty, so that it is doubtful if the crown can show more than 100,000 defenders on the island now being invaded by the American soldier. Havana, with its 50,000 armed men, has the most effective body of troops, but it is in the 20,000 guarda civiles that the Cuban capital must place its chief military reliance.

These "home guards" are native Cubans, thoroughly acclimated, particularly vicious and stubborn and better drilled and equipped than the majority of the regulars. They are willing and capable. This organization has for nearly a century been very powerful, having deposed one captain general and virtually controlled several others. They are the janizaries of Cuba, and it is these 20,000 men that the United States soldiers must fight principally and effectively.

The ordinary Spanish regular in Cuba is not a foeman that will excite any particular dread in the heart of an antagonist. He is largely the peasant boy of Spain, torn from the plow and dragged from the hacienda or the gutter rough of the towns and cities made to fight compulsorily for his country's supposed welfare. The New England militia can easily defeat him, when he is even in superior force, anywhere and at any time, for the American is usually a marksman, frequently a crack shot, strictly obedient to command, while the Spanish is neither. Nor has he the stamina, the physical strength or the moral courage to combat all these characteristics so prominent in the regular American soldier, who is additionally inured to hardships that the other has never known. The Spaniard possesses the ferocity of the wounded tiger, perhaps, and will stab and shoot an inoffensive individual or creep upon an enemy in the dark, especially if the latter is unarmed, but his bravery is largely a question of fancied security when he knows that his companions are greatly superior to the foe in numerical force.

Neither is he well officered. His superiors are men belonging to the aristocracy or nobility, or both (no other class is allowed to enter the military service of Spain as an officer), who have simply selected that branch of livelihood instead of the church, the law or any other profession. The military and naval academies of Spain, with poor facilities and only half competent instructors, do not produce so ghostly commanders at present. The course of study is inconsequential, and the petted cadets are never forced to regard life as more than a pleasant existence containing a few crosses, which they try very hard to avoid. Energy, advancement, deprivation—for their own benefit—the desire to excel, are not features of their life. They are not well "set up" and lack the military bearing that distinguishes the armies of other nations. In a combat with the Anglo-Saxon they are helplessly handicapped, for all the superior forces of a higher race are arrayed against them.

Spaniards have been in the past good seamen and great navigators, though in this particular they were excelled by the Portuguese. They have fought well with cutlass and carbine, but in neither the army nor the navy today is there any esprit de corps, the mutual dependence between officers and men that might be regarded as a possible precursor of success.

Comparisons are ordinarily odious, but the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico especially—and their condition is similar in the Philippines—cannot compete in strength, activity, marksmanship, drill and the power to engage in forced marches with the American, nor have they the daring courage to rush on to the muzzles of the enemy's guns when their ranks are being decimated. They will turn and run like sheep, for they are a degenerate race, whom it seems almost a pity to have to whip except because of their having the scorpion and viper nature they must be chastised or crushed in the interests of a common humanity. They have been in the habit of running from the insurgents in Cuba, who, generally satisfied with victory, have left them alone, but the Americans will teach them a new lesson by running after them and forcing them to complete surrender.

Our army tactics will be a novel and unpleasant surprise to the soldiers of Queen Regent Christina. They have had so little regular drill in Cuba that on the march or in parade their inefficiency is painfully visible. Their lack of martial carriage has been characterized as absolutely ridiculous. There is an irregularity to their movements, a weakness in their knowledge of the manual of arms, a straggling sort of formation, that would be regarded as discreditable to the embryo military companies of a country town in the United States.

Then, too, the valor of the Spanish troops has frequently been put to the test with disastrous results. The Cubans have almost invariably whipped the Spaniards either in skirmish, pitched battle or attacks upon so called fortified towns. It has for three years past in Cuba been largely a guerrilla sort of warfare, but when the opposing forces have met in open field the insurgents have almost continually beaten their foes in the habit of running from the insurgents in Cuba, who, generally satisfied with victory, have left them alone, but the Americans will teach them a new lesson by running after them and forcing them to complete surrender.

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The proof of the stability of militia drill and instruction is that the American citizen soldier after a few weeks in camp takes upon himself all the capability and reliability of a veteran or trained servant, in whom perfect reliance may be placed. The regular army officers acknowledge this fact by placing him aongside troops that have seen years of service. A three months' campaign will make a genuine veteran of him, while an experience of six years has proved the utter incapacity of the ordinary Spaniard as a man possessing any qualifications for military prowess.

The Cuban Spaniards are not regularly armed. They have the Lee-Milford, the Remington and possibly a few hundreds of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. They have even obtained arms from Germany, and some chassepots still remain in their possession.

The regular infantry is supposed to carry the Mauser .276 caliber magazine rifle, holding five cartridges, but they do not practice target shooting. It is too much trouble. Their watchword is "manana" (tomorrow). There is a prevailing element of shiftlessness in their character, and the military discipline is not sufficiently rigid to eliminate to any great extent this superlative trait. Their absurdly deficient gunnery in the navy is duplicated in their excessive ignorance of how to use a musket or rifle or the Krupp guns of their artillery in the army ranks. Briefly stated, there is every indication that the Spanish regular in Cuba will be conquered even more easily than was the Mexican by Taylor and Scott in 1846-7.

But in the one item of gorgeousness of raiment the Spanish army officer cannot be excelled. Even the privates when full dressed make a brilliant display and are proud of it. The officers on the Spanish general's staff wear dark blue military coats, with lapels and collars of the same color, the latter embroidered in gold; dark blue trousers, with light blue stripes, and scarfs of light blue silk. Their "ros" is white, with a light blue plume on gala occasions.

The infantry has a dark blue military coat, with a red collar and lapels and yellow buttons. The trousers are red, with dark blue double stripes. The "ros" is gray, with a red cockade, and the cloak blue, with red seams and cuffs.

And they wear gaiters!

Other branches of the service are uniformed in green or yellow, with black and brown and red trimmings, with white and red and yellow buttons. Whenever possible some gold lace is attached to the dress. Their uniforms are the only objects, however, that will give a shock to the American soldier.

The history of their country explains the condition of the Spanish militaire. Spain is a decadent nation. Her fighting men rely for glory upon intrigue rather than upon valor. The great Bismarck, who cannot be justly accused of an overfondness for this republic of ours, has said of Spain "She deserves her fate and, like Portugal and Denmark, will sink into insignificance."

Under Philip IV (1621-65) Portugal recovered its independence, Catalonia was devastated by a ten years' civil war, the Dutch infested the Spanish possessions in America, especially Peru; three fleets were destroyed by gales, disease and the enemy; the Protestant Netherlands were abandoned forever, a further succession of misfortunes assailed the country, and Spain's decadence began.

In the days of Charles II (1665-1700) there was a hastening of decay. By the treaty of Utrecht (1718) it was obliged to cede Naples, the island of Sardinia, Milan and what remained of the Netherlands to Austria, Sicily to Savoy and Gibraltar and Minorca to England.

Fifty years later her boundaries were again extended by the addition of Louisiana and Minorca. At the inglorious peace of Basel (1795) Spain was forced to cede Santo Domingo to France. In 1800 she gave up also to France the province of Louisiana, which we purchased from Napoleon seven years afterward. A short time subsequently she ceded Trinidad to England, and from that time began the rapid loss of her colonial property. At Trafalgar on Oct. 21, 1805, when the combined French and Spanish fleets were totally defeated by Nelson, there was ended the possibility of Spain ever having a fair representation among naval nations. She has built ships and expended vast sums of money, borrowing on her pledges, mortgaging her mines and raising money on credit until she is finally, like Turkey, in the hands of the money lenders of Europe. She has had a Corsican Frenchman, Joseph Bonaparte, ruling over her, and she has had more foreign sovereigns since then in charge of her destinies than any other nation. Even the present queen regent is an Austrian.

Spain sold Florida to the United States in 1819 for $5,000,000, and from 1810 to 1820 her various American colonies, Mexico, Central America and nearly all of South America, gradually rebelled and gained their independence. These losses were tremendous in territorial extent. Something like two-thirds of the western hemisphere slipped from Spain's grasp. In 1817 her colonies in America contained over 40,000,000 people. Last year they were 2,000,000.

During the contests with her continental possessions Spain's conduct was generally as inhumanly cruel and remorseless as it had been three centuries before, when her captains of war were slaughtering inoffensive natives about the confines of the Caribbean sea. As in the present Cuban strife, the soldiers had permission to massacre prisoners of war, sick and wounded foemen and helpless noncombatants. The honor of women and young girls was not spared.

In Venezuela, which was the first colony to revolt, in 1812 orders were issued from Madrid to block all the leading roads in the province, hem in the people, their cities and towns, and prevent any travel of the insurgents from town to town. Had this barbarous policy been successfully executed, as it has been in Cuba lately, Venezuela would have been a barren desert and living charnel house. But there was a Bolivar, who, in command of the insurgents, after wonderful military feats, won his country's independence. There were, however, wholesale massacres before the end, as at the terrible siege of Quito, when one out of every five of the garrison was cut down in cold blood by the Spaniards after the surrender.

Civil wars, short lived republican rule, unstable monarchies and military insurrections represent Spain's history since; but, like the Bourbons, she never learns. The bombast, the silly bravado, the ineffectual struggling against little nations, and her constant defeats seem to have brought no realization of the ever failing power. Gradually, but at times also with majestic force, shorn of her immense colonial possessions, she has still acted as if humiliation were a mere trifle to be remedied perhaps some other day. Her own population has decreased and become weakened and enervated until she is really an object of pity if not contempt. The taking from her of the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico leaves her a humble dependent, and her possible fate, like that of Poland, is a partition of her Iberian peninsula by other powers, but even that would not lessen her love of theatrical display, her innate ferocity and her cruelty.

It is not the purpose to deny the characteristics of past bravery to the genuine dons. Spain has done much fighting, and good fighting, in her days of glory, but her martial spirit has departed, and what individual personal heroism may remain is insufficient to stem the tide of the world's reproach, the superior brain force of the Anglo-Saxon and the unrivaled excellence of the American gunner. Some time possibly there will be a great work issued, a companion volume to Gibbon's immortal history, and it will deal with "The Rise and Fall of the Spanish Empire."

One of the most peculiar efforts ever made was that of Philip II "to isolate the intellect" of his kingdom. He forbade any one to leave Spain for the purpose of study or to come into it with the intention of inculcating knowledge. That isolating system of the Castilian monarch has left its mark on Spain to this day. It has had much to do with the physical and mental degeneracy of the inhabitants, the most illiterate in all Europe, and explains much that cannot otherwise well be understood—for instance, how the mass of the general people there can readily be made to believe that Dewey was whipped at Manila, that Admiral Sampson was forced to withdraw from San Juan and that all our victories are virtually repulses.

Time was when to name the colonial possessions of Spain was to enumerate a world. Now its holdings are little more than spots on the ocean—the Canaries of the Atlantic, the Balearic isles of the Mediterranean, the Sulu islands, the Caroline islands and the Marianne islands of the Pacific, Fernando Po and some few other ports in Africa, a stray shoal here and there and a suzerainty over Morocco. Her flag will soon cease to float in the western hemisphere over an inch of ground she can call her own.

The Canaries and the Cape Verde islands, the latter belonging to Portugal, have lately become noteworthy from frequent mention of them in connection with the movements of squadrons, but they are otherwise little known, and being cut off from association with the continent they have not been of import to either the politician or the historian. No event of considerable interest has ever occurred in either of them, and they are practically in the same condition they were 300 years ago.

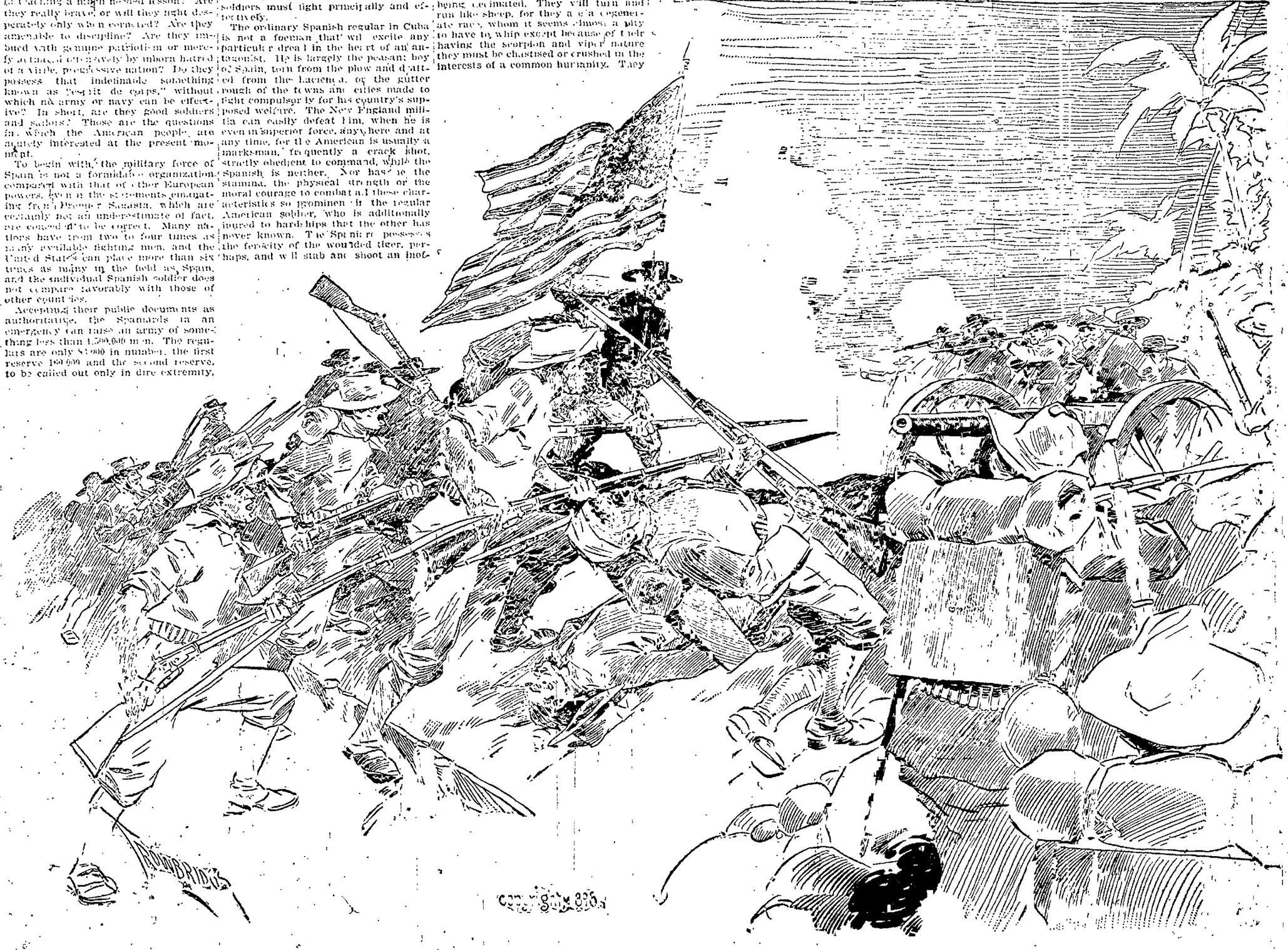
The Canary group, comprising the islands of Tenerife, with its port of Santa Cruz and whose famous mountain peak is known to all the navigators of the globe; Gran Canaria, Palma, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gomera and Ferro, with an area of 2,800 square miles, or four-elevenths the size of Massachusetts, have a population of nearly 300,000.

The Guanches, or Canary natives, are outnumbered by the Spanish element so completely that rebellion would be hopeless. Then there is little to enrich a Spanish official, and consequently there are not the reasons for revolt that have existed elsewhere. The Cape Verde archipelago is absolutely devoid of interest except as a depot for coal, uninviting and the most forsaken looking set of islands on the earth.

Spain's last naval battle before the present war—and it demonstrated the supineness of her naval armament and her almost absurd gunnery—was when she was defeated by Peru, with Chile's aid, in 1864. She sent a squadron of seven vessels, mounting 211 guns, to punish the Peruvians for the alleged maltreatment of Spanish subjects. The former had nothing on the water to oppose this force, but Chile came to Peru's support with three ships, the Esmeralda, the Victoria and the Loa, carrying a total of 45 guns, many of them smoothbores. The Esmeralda met the Spanish gunboat Cavandago (three guns) and captured her in 20 minutes without losing a man. The Spanish, who fired three shots, had two men killed and 14 wounded. This loss, followed by the capture of an armored launch, so chagrined the Spanish admiral, Pareja, that he committed suicide in his cabin.

Admiral Nunez, who succeeded, gallantly assailed defenseless Valparaiso, where not a single gun was mounted. The Spaniards set fire to the city when they could easily have taken it without firing a shot. They next assaulted Callao, but that was a defended town, and in four or five hours the squadron was so badly injured that it was glad to crawl back to Spain in a crippled condition, and thus ended this fiasco, which simply bears out the statement that "the Spaniard has never distinguished himself on the sea, where the personal equation is so important."

TRUMAN L. ELTON.



UNITED STATES INFANTRY CHARGING A BATTERY IN CUBA.

M. Antoine Varicle of the French Geographical society, who has made several successful trips in a balloon, notably one from Paris to Hamburg, proposes to employ the same method of transportation in a journey to the Klondike. His balloon is cylinder shaped and is steered by a sail and a rope. It will be inflated at Juneau, from which point the start will probably be made some time in August.

ABOUT WELL KNOWN PEOPLE.

Lieutenant Joseph Strauss is the inventor of the double turret, the recoil springs for heavy naval guns and the rapid loading mechanism for big guns. He was appointed 27 years ago to Annapolis, and he is now on board the Castine.

Of the seven great playwrights of what has been called the "later Victorian era"—namely, Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull, Sir Richard Quain, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Spencer Wells, Sir Oscar Clayton and Sir James Paget—only two, the first and last named, now survive.

The pronounced democracy of Sir Charles Dilke is a source of grief to Queen Victoria, who was a close friend of the baronet's father. "How often," said her majesty not long ago, "have I held that boy on my lap and stroked his hair with affection!" And then she added, with a smile: "Dear me! I must have rubbed it the wrong way!"

Prince Bismarck was pressed by a certain American official to recommend his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a very remarkable fellow," said the proud father. "He speaks seven languages." "Indeed!" said Bismarck, who has not a high opinion of linguistic acquirements. "What a wonderful head waiter he would make!"

General Sherman is reported to have said at the close of the civil war that if we ever had to fight a foreign foe General Wheeler and General Forrest should have commands.

A Philadelphia man owns a most unique assortment of pieces of blotting paper, collected by his father, who was long an official of the White House, each of which bears, reversed, the signature of a president, from General Harrison, who died a month after his election, in 1841, to Garfield. On one sheet, the most highly prized of the lot, the last official letter signed by President Lincoln was blotted before he was assassinated by Booth.

SHIPPERS ARE BUSY

On Every Hill in the Camp the Miners are Hard at Work

AGENTS HAVE AN EASY TIME

Keeping the Reduction Plants and Bins Full of Ore—All Railroad Cars Constantly Employed Shipping Smelting Ores—The New Producers Keep the Wagons Busy—Hundreds of Prospects Look as If They had the Making of Mines—What Some of the Shippers are Doing.

Shipments from the Cripple Creek district continue very heavy. The ore haulers are having all to do that they can attend to in spite of the fact that most of the big mines are now connected with the railroads and do not have to pay for a wagon haul. There are so many new shippers being developed that it is hard to keep pace with them, while there are hundreds of prospects making the most excellent showing and giving every promise of becoming producing mines in the near future.

Owing to the recent visits of the doctors and the G. A. R. men the towns of Victor and Cripple Creek have been having a lively time, but with all this the scene of life and bustle have been outdone by the tremendous activity on the hills. The fine weather has made the surface prospectors very busy and the lessees are again gaining in numbers. Were it possible to look into the ground, the picture would be an animated one and show thousands of miners in the levels, shafts and stopes from 100 to 1,000 feet below the surface mining, drilling and breaking ore on every hill in the camp.

The agents for the reduction plants are having an easy time to keep their respective works busy, together with a large store of ore in the bins awaiting treatment. There has not been an idle freight car on any of the lines for weeks and weeks past, and as only smelting ore is consigned to them, some idea of the great gold values that are leaving the dump every day can be gathered.

Following are a few of the shipments reported during the week:

Morse.

The following shipments were made during the week from the Bird lease on the Wisconsin claim belonging to the Morse company: Ten tons, average value $21.10 per ton; 50 tons, average value $18.70 per ton; 37 tons, average value $15.70 per ton.

Moon-Anchor.

About 200 tons of smelting ore left the Moon-Anchor company's property on Gold hill last week. It was understood that further shipments were to have been made yesterday.

Work.

Two lots of ore went out from the Work last week. Neither of them were from the new strike in the property, but were as follows: From a lease on the fourth level of the Morning Glory, 26½ tons of an average value of $29.10 per ton. From the Peterson & Ericson lease on the Poorman, 7½ tons of an average value of $22.80 per ton.

Raven.

A total of about 40 tons of ore was sent out from the Raven last week. The returns are not yet in.

Anchoria-Leland.

Production from the Anchoria-Leland continues to be made at a regular rate. The total last week was about 125 tons and the average value about the same.

Cripple Creek Consolidated.

The 39-ton shipment sent out some days ago from the Geneva of the Cripple Creek Consolidated company returned an average of within a fraction of $30 per ton.

Union.

The Union lessees were very busy last week and made the following shipments:

Orpha May, 12 tons at $11.10 per ton.
Orpha May, 9 tons at $104.12 per ton.
Orpha May, 9½ tons at $25.20 per ton.
Orpha May, 11½ tons at $62.20 per ton.
Orpha May, 6 tons at $16.10 per ton.
Orpha May, 15½ tons at $59.10 per ton.
Orpha May, 10½ tons at $12.80 per ton.
Orpha May, 10 tons at $12.70 per ton.
Pike's Peak, 5½ tons at $38.90 per ton.
Pike's Peak, tons at $121.50 per ton.
Orpha May dump, 3½ tons at $102.50 per ton.
Orpha May dump, 2½ tons at $33.10 per ton.
Orpha May dump, 12½ tons at $54.10 per ton.
Orpha May dump, 3½ tons at $41.80 per ton.
Orpha May dump, 4¾ tons at $15.20 per ton.
Pike's Peak dump, 5 tons at $63 per ton.
Porcupine dump, 4 tons at $15.10 per ton.
Kinkaid dump, 4¾ tons at $21.70 per ton.

Vindicator.

Keith and Grube, the well known ore haulers, have now been shipping from their new strike on the Vindicator for the past month. They are running a drift from the bottom of their shaft to connect with the Vindicator workings which will give them good air and then stoping will be commenced. Their vein of ore is nearly five feet wide, and with little sorting runs in carload lots from two and a half to three ounces to the ton. A large hoisting plant will be put up. The lessees had expended $5,500 before they struck it now the indications are that within thirty days they will be mining ore clear of indebtedness.

Deadwood.

Rountree and Cleveland have secured an extension of their lease on the Deadwood and they are erecting ore bins. These lessees are working on what is known as a blanket vein and shipping about fifty tons per week of ore running better than $60. They undoubtedly have found the fissure vein in their block of ground from which the overflow came. The streak is eighteen inches wide and assays from $60 to $80 per ton. New ore bins are being put in.

Pharmacist.

The upraise from the 250-foot level on the Pharmacist is now being run to connect with the water ditch shaft, and when that is done the output from the property will be largely increased. Bad air is interfering with the workings at the present time. Holmes & Co. are saving a little ore from their new discovery in the north shaft.

Elkhorn.

Belzer & Co., who are working the Elkhorn, situated on the south slope of Tenderfoot hill, received returns today from a car load shipment that averaged a little better than four ounces. The Elkhorn can now be safely placed among the list of shipping mines among the district and another outside section of the camp can claim the distinction of having ore in paying quantities.

Free Coinage.

Fisher & Perkins now have the stope opening on the chute from their 150-foot level in the Pride of the Free Coinage company and have increased the output to 250 tons monthly, it all going to the smelter. The body in the stope is from three to four feet in width and the chute has been developed for 150 feet on the run. They are now crosscutting the [illegible] that runs through that portion of Bull hill as a search for another chute supposed to lie on the other side.

Index.

The Victor company [illegible] in its new level at 70 feet brought into the most body of ore that has ever been found in the property, [illegible] tenants for shipping the highest average of any mine in the district. The ore chute is some two feet in width and is shipping at an average of ten ounces. In this comes a narrow seam of some of the richest ore that has ever been seen in the district. Many of the specimens look to be full half [illegible]. It has been saved separately and shipments will go out from time to time. For two or three days the property was [illegible] while [illegible] of forces was [illegible] way, the management having become dissatisfied with some of its employes. It is now said to be one of the Index company down to regular business [illegible] the rate of [illegible] month for several months to come.

Longfellow.

Walter Swanson, [illegible] on the Longfellow [illegible] at a depth of [illegible] feet [illegible] three-foot body of ore that gives an average assay of five ounces to the ton, and is expected to ship at a good smelter grade.

Favorite.

Crandall & Williams have a lease on the north side of the Favorite workings, and have opened in what they believe to be the same vein from which Rice & Martin are now making such an [illegible] production through the north shaft. A shipment of twenty tons made a few days ago returned them $[illegible] ton average.

Zenobia.

Simmons & Co. have ready another shipment from their new find in the Zenobia, and will send the ore in two grades, one of which is expected to run about ten ounces and the other in the neighborhood of $500 a ton. They have been opening up the ground for a heavy output, and unquestionably have one of the good things of Bull hill.

Jack Pot.

The work of the Crestone company, [illegible] claim, goes steadily forward. Four shipments have been made from the new strike reported in these columns and three of them have been heard from. Each of these three lots weighed about four tons and one of them went $126 and another $126 per ton. The third lot, which it was thought possibly might not pay, went at the rate of $5[illegible] per ton. The fourth lot still out will, it is thought, do better than any of the other. It weighs about eight tons. From the Vandenberg lease about $450 worth of ore was shipped last month.

MILL FOR WHITEHORN.

Average Low Grade Material Runs About $19 Per Ton.

A mill for this section will be located at once on Cameron [illegible] Bros. Tetrault, Preston, Rathray, Elder and others are backing the enterprise. Last week's mill run of low grade ore, taken from the widest veins on Cameron mountain, gave net returns of $19 to the ton. Parties are also negotiating for a mill for Allison park, in the borders of Whitehorn and surrounded by a number of properties each having several tons of low grade ore on the dump.

Angell & Parks have finished their first contract on the B & O. The development now consists of a 25-foot straight shaft and a 29-foot shaft, well timbered, that inclines with the vein. Hematite quartz that runs from $16.50 up, prevails.

Work on the Nancy Dalton continues without break. The shaft has exposed a four-foot cross vein and water is making its appearance.

A car shipment from the Holdredge went out this week. The last shipment netted $30 to the ton and the operators expect this to run better as more care was taken in sorting. Free gold samples are numerous.

A rich strike has been made on the Lalla Rookh, lying near this property. At a depth of forty feet a three and a half foot vein that runs $30 to $80 in gold is exposed.

GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

Newly Elected Body to Conduct the Affairs of the Mining Stock Association.

The election for the governing committee of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association passed off very quietly, there being no opposition to the ticket put up by the nominating committee.

The following were elected:

To serve three years—S. S. Bernard, W. F. Crosby and Verner Z. Reed.

To serve one year—William P. Bonbright and F. [illegible] Hobbs.

Following is the nominating committee for 1899: William A. Otis, Sherwood Aldrich, D. G. C. MacNeill and F. V. S. Crosby.

The newly-elected governing committee will probably meet early next week to elect officers and attend to several business matters.

Big Coal Mines Sold.

Louisville, Ky., June 19.—All the coal mines in the Jellico district covering a total acreage of 3[illegible],000 in Whitley and Campbell counties, Tenn., have been sold to an English syndicate.

RE-CONCENTRATION

It has Been Successfully Applied to Silver-Zinc Ores

OF WEST AUSTRALIAN MINES

Cheap Method of Solving a Very Difficult Mining Problem—Thousands of Dollars Spent in Experiments that Failed—Metallurgists of the World Were Consulted by the Great Broken Hill Company.

For several years past the problem of handling the silver [illegible] ores has been one of great interest in Creede, Leadville and other [illegible] and is prominent at present at the Broken Hill [illegible] of Australia, which [illegible] zinc ore about 100 feet from the surface, [illegible] the best and most economical method for extracting the values. [illegible] Argo smelter for experimental purposes [illegible] to Swansea, Wales, [illegible] However, [illegible] the problem was left to the [illegible] company, and the success attained along [illegible] lines [illegible].

"The Broken Hill sulphide problem [illegible] metallurgists [illegible]. The [illegible] the zinc and lead [illegible] of the intimacy of the mixture and [illegible]. In order to [illegible] lead [illegible] in zinc for smelting [illegible] at first [illegible] the working [illegible] process. [illegible] during the past few years [illegible] worked at Broken Hill [illegible] the various mines have [illegible] every process [illegible] it has been decided to go back to mechanical concentration and develop it still further. Extensive plants have been erected at the Proprietary and other mines, and it is their intention to continually experiment on the best methods of dealing with the various classification products, some of which are at present of no direct market value.

"The average composition of the ore at Broken Hill contains about 2[illegible] per cent of lead, 22 per cent of zinc, and 15 ounces of silver to the ton. Some of the ore contains as much as 25 per cent of lead and 16 per cent of zinc and the proportion of silver is sometimes as high as 30 ounces to the ton. In some cases the proportion of zinc runs to over 30 per cent, and in others, the lead content is considerably below 20 per cent. The amount of such ore is limited, however, and the [illegible] will average as already said about 22 per cent lead, 22 per cent zinc and 15 ounces silver per ton. A general rule may also be laid down that the zinc contents increase with depth.

"The principle of the concentration system adopted at Broken Hill is to produce in the first place an argentiferous lead concentrate sufficiently low in zinc to make it available for the ordinary lead furnace. A further elimination of zinc than this is not desired, as it means increased crushings and the formation of unmanageable slimes. Only about 25 per cent of the original ore is obtained as zinc middlings, 5 to 15 per cent as slimes, and the remainder as worthless tailings, containing a small percentage of the metals. The lead concentrates assay 55 to 70 per cent of lead, 8 to 11 per cent of zinc, and 20 to 70 ounces of silver to the ton, while the zinc middlings assay 8 to 20 per cent of lead, 25 to 40 per cent of zinc, and 8 to 18 ounces of silver to the ton. * * * The two products of the lead concentrates and the recovered portions of the slimes present no difficulty in metallurgical treatment, so it is only the zinc middlings that require special study. At the present time some of the mines are stocking their middlings, and others are selling them to European smelters at about 10 shillings per ton on the spot. These smelters use the middlings as a zinc ore and send the residues to the lead furnace. It is doubtful, however, whether there would be a large market for the middlings in this direction. The larger Broken Hill companies are experimenting on methods of treating the middlings, in order to separate them into further lead concentrates and a useful zinc ore.

"The ore reducing machinery in use consists of Gates or Blake rock-breakers and Cornish or Krom rolls. The concentration is done in specially invented jigs. The slimes are separated from the ore before it goes to the jigs and are treated either on vanners or on buddles. The degree of fineness of crushing depends on the intimacy of the mixture of the sulphides, but the average crushing is through a 1-10 or a 1-12-inch trommel. With such crushing 50 to 15 per cent will go through a 40-mesh screen, 25 per cent through a 60-mesh, and 5 to 15 per cent will, as said before, come out as a fine slime. Thus it is seen that with this class of ore it is difficult to get an even crushing. * * * The cost of concentration on this system is wonderfully low, as it averages about 4 shillings per ton of ore, including the cost of handling of the ore and products to and from the plant. There is very little manual labor required, fuel and water are comparatively cheap. In the large plants such as at the Proprietary the cost will be less.

"It appears, therefore, that the Broken Hill problem is nearing a solution on what may be called intermediate lines. To get a lead concentrate containing 50 to 70 per cent of the original lead and 10 to 30 per cent of the silver at a cost of 4 shillings a ton is sufficient to enable the [illegible] of the various improvements in the [illegible] of the zinc middlings will enable them to deal with the product to advantage."

[illegible] ANNUAL.

A Heavy Representation of Stock—The Treasurer's Report in Full.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Gold Mining company held yesterday, 164,3[illegible] were represented out of a total of 1,2[illegible] stock. [illegible]

Treasurer's Report.

[illegible]

Receipts.

[illegible]

Expenditures.

[illegible]

AT LEADVILLE.

Resumption of Work in the Old Mines Which Have Been Worked by Lessees.

Mining men have [illegible] the scheme of running a big tunnel under the town for the purpose of draining the down-town mine [illegible] entirely impracticable. Some years ago several prominent mining men had a scheme made for a proposed tunnel. The mouth was at Malta and as the country there is a distance toward town was flat and level there would have to be a long open cut. It was figured that the tunnel would reach a depth of almost 500 feet below the collar of the shaft of the Pearce mine, and this would certainly have been an admirable drainage scheme. But the cost running up into the million dollars was a great drawback and in the early '90's before silver slumped off, it was considered to be too expensive. There were insurmountable difficulties, too, in the way of harmonious action of all of the mining interests, and now the tunnel is [illegible] mention [illegible] only.

One of the most significant features in the local mining situation is the resumption of work by old mining companies which years ago had turned over their properties to leasers or abandoned them apparently for good. Following close on the heels of the announcement of a resumption of operation on the Iron-Silver by the company, comes the announcement that the owner of the A-Y and Minnie group, adjoining, are to start active operations in all three shafts. Over five years ago when silver first started down, the Guggenheims, the owner of the mines, Mr. Graham of Philadelphia and the [illegible] heirs of Pueblo, stopped company work. Since that time lessees have taken out a quantity of low grade ore, but the vast reserves have never been systematically developed.

The company has placed Mr. E. M. Rogers in charge of the work and during the past two weeks he has been making an examination of the conditions of the shafts and underground workings, as well as the surface plant, with a view to their alteration and enlargement. It is conservatively estimated that there are about 250,000 tons of low grade sulphide ore in sight easily reached at the bottom or 550-foot level of the Minnie shaft. This shaft is now filled with water, but the question of pumping is not a serious one. In fact, the unwatering of the Nisi Prius on the one side, and the Iron mine on the other, is likely to drain the A-Y and Minnie without the necessity of a separate pumping plant.

Attached to the mine is a large concentrating plant capable of handling 100 tons per day.

It is a remarkable fact that while most of the present large silver producers of the camp have developed lower ore planes at a depth of from 600 to 1,300 feet the A-Y and Minnie has never gone below 500 feet. There is, therefore, a splendid opportunity for extensive development, which will be quickly availed of by the company.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Mineral Surveys Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado During the Week Ending June 17.

12[illegible] Denver St. Patrick.
1[illegible] Pueblo P. C. C.
1[illegible] Denver Ben Davi and Lomax.
1[illegible] Cameron Gold Cord.
1[illegible] Pueblo Night Shade.
1251 Pueblo Ben Butler, Walla Walla.
1263 Leadville Mary C., Martin C., Hector, Cord P. K. C.
1266 Leadville Camp Bird, Blue Jay, Gold Silver Seal.

Amended Work G. L. O.

[illegible] Sunny Side.
1095 Pueblo Last Chance No. 1, Last Chance No. 2, Last Chance No. 3 and Spar.
12[illegible] Am. Pueblo Cornucopia, Queen City, Magnus, Silver Bell, Mignon and Midnight Bell.
[illegible] Pueblo Comet.
[illegible] Pueblo Mary Ella.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

[illegible] Cheetham and Corinne.
[illegible] Alliance.
[illegible] Hardscrabble No. 1 and [illegible] No. 2.
[illegible] Black Diamond No. 2 and [illegible].

Richard Le Bert,
Surveyor General.

UNION BROKERAGE CO.

Mr. de Patron Glidden Now President of the Concern—First Dividend been Declared.

[illegible]

ISABELLA NEWS.

Lease Granted on the Emma No. 2 to a Well Known Mining Man.

[illegible] one of the best [illegible] the Emma No. 2 of the [illegible] Messrs. Saunders [illegible] from $4000 to $175,000 worth of ore.

The report of the Isabella company that [illegible] Murphy [illegible] to have come into some [illegible] at the bottom of the [illegible] feet [illegible] of four-ounce ore or possibly better.

HORNE COMPANY.

Will Start Operations in Leadville Early Next Week.

The directors of the Horne Mining company state that there is no longer any doubt as to the success of the company and that they will begin early next week the matter of preparatory work at the Penrose and Bon Air mines, where their big pumps are located. They expect, barring all accidents, to start their pumps on July 1st and will be immediately be joined by the Weldon, the Bohn, Coronado and Northern properties, which mines will assist with pumps and buckets or bailers, to drain the Leadville basin and again place the territory known as the 'down-town' mines on the producing list.

For the past week committees from the Horne Mining company have been closing deals in Denver, the most important of which was the obtaining of the Smith-Moffat leases and their machinery. All these papers have been signed and the machinery will be transferred to the Horne Mining company upon the first payment as per contract made.

In accordance with this line of operation the treasurer of the company is now collecting in as fast as possible the first assessment of $15,000.

The machinery which has been secured from the Smith-Moffat people consists of 17 boilers, two heavy hoists, feed pumps, connections, etc.

The leases that will be secured by the new company will include over 70 acres of ground and consists of the Star Placer, the Bon Air, the Penrose, the A. V. B., the Valentine, the Bonus, the Pocahontas, the Alice Placer and a part of the Orion claim.

THE LINDSAY BLOCK.

The Present Lessees and Bondholders Will Probably Not Purchase.

The bond on the Lindsay block of the Arequa townsite, held by McCormack & Co., of Chicago will fall due on July 1[illegible], and the probability is that the property will revert to the owners. A few weeks ago it looked like it was going to make a permanent mine. A good body of ore was opened in the second level, and shipments were going on at the rate of 10 tons of medium grade a day, and it looked like the property was at last to find a purchaser. The chute at this point, however, was soon worked out, and the new drift at 100 feet has not yet found the ore. The bond is for $125,000, and it is understood that the lessees will throw up the property at that time because the time will not allow them to prospect the ground at any greater depth. McCormack & Co., however, will not leave the district. They are figuring to take hold of a proposition on Raven hill, and also have in view one of the steady shippers of Bull hill, which has been offered them at what is considered a very reasonable price. The company started out about three months ago with the intention of finding a big gold mine in Cripple Creek and will not be deterred from their object by the disappointment of their Beacon hill proposition.

THE WORK STRIKE.

Developments Have Proved the Newly Discovered Vein to be of Good Dimensions.

The recent strike reported to have been made by one of the lessees operating on Work territory proves to be in the Morning Glory workings, where the principal operations of the company have been carried on. The vein was opened up from the third level and at a depth of 2[illegible] feet from the surface. The lease on this particular portion of the territory is held by Mr. Clegg, and the vein opened up is an extension of that which is known as the Welch vein. It was not a chance strike, but was known to exist by the lessee, who went right after it and has now been rewarded for his expenditure by opening it up. Mr. Clegg will pay a royalty of 25 per cent. on all shipments made. He reports the pay ore to be about 18 inches wide and to be freely specked with sylvanite.

The Morning Glory machinery is operated jointly by Messrs. Clegg and Smith. Mr. Smith is operating a lease on the second level of these workings and is making occasional shipments of good ore from this part of the property.

TAX ON STOCKS.

The Wall Street Brokers Not Yet Decided What Action to Take.

A matter of considerable importance to the many brokers and stockholders in this city is commented upon by the Wall Street Daily News as follows:

Wall street is especially interested in two features of the war revenue bill signed on Monday evening by President McKinley. One of these is the tax on stock exchange sales and the other the tax on promissory notes. Both taxes will, after July 1, bear heavily upon brokers or customers, as the case may be, and there has already been much discussion as to the best method of meeting them. Regarding the tax on stock exchange sales there has been much Wall street discussion as to whether it ought to fall upon the brokers or be charged to their customers. Under the new law this tax will amount to $2 on 100 shares on stocks the par value of which is $100 a share. The point has been made that for the brokers to pay the tax would mean a violation of the commission law of the exchange, which allows of no rebate upon the regular ⅛ of one per cent. commission for selling. At present the charge to the customer in every stock transaction of 100 shares is $12.50. If it is decided that he and not the broker shall pay the tax, he will have to pay $14.50 hereafter. The point is made that to saddle him with this extra charge will operate as a check to trading to an extent that it will cost the brokers more than paying the tax would. The whole subject of the tax is now under consideration by the officers of the stock exchange. They have been conferring with the members upon the various points involved, but as yet no conclusions have been announced. It is expected that the matter will come up at the meeting of the governing committee on Wednesday of next week, by which time a ruling will be prepared. It was stated yesterday that if an immediate ruling was necessary it would be undoubtedly be that the brokers must charge the tax to the customers, because of the wording of the commission law. The governing committee can however, decide, if it chooses, that the commission law does not apply in this case. It was pointed out by those who studied the new law that, as it read, the tax applied to "sales" only of stocks, and not to purchases. This made it a question as to whether the seller and not the buyer of stocks would not have to buy the stamp and pay the tax.

MINING NOTES.

Mostly Concerning the Cripple Creek District and Its Mines.

Walter Swanson, leasing on the Longfellow No. 2, will send out his first shipment of twenty tons tomorrow. At sixty feet he has thirty-six inches of five-ounce ore. A plant of machinery is now in place and the way pay rock will be broken in future will be a caution, providing the chute continues to lengthen.

Burke and Scott have commenced work on a new shaft on the Findley. As soon as they are through the wash, which is very deep on this claim, they will commence prospecting for the Killam vein opened on the Bull City Placer.

Mansfield and others are rapidly opening up a mine in Sherman ground, south of the city and adjoining the Yellow Bird. At eighty-five feet they are drilling on a four-foot vein, all of which will average $10 or better, but on the hanging wall there are four or five inches of $40 rock and from this a shipment will soon be made. The Sherman is one of the claims that runs out from the porphyry into the granite and for this reason great things are expected of it.

The Colorado Gold King Mining company, that is operating the Gold King claim on the northwest slope of Globehill, is confining most of its work to prospecting, but for all that not a little good ore is taken out in the course of development. J. J. Boltz, the manager, is constantly on the ground and predicts great things for the Gold King before the summer ends.

More Troops to San Francisco

Portland, Oreg., June 19.—Twenty-seven recruits left here for San Francisco tonight to join the Second Oregon volunteer regiment in Manila. Early this morning a special train over the Northern Pacific arrived from St. Paul with 312 men and three commissioned officers to recruit the Thirteenth Minnesota volunteer regiment to its maximum. They left shortly after for San Francisco in a special train over the Southern Pacific.

[illegible]

Said to Have Been Ordered by E. V. De La Vergne

LINCOLN OF THE VIRGINIA M.

Two Feet of Ore Will Run $50 Per Ton—And There is a High Grade Streak Besides—A Trial Shipment Has Been Made.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 18.—If only half of what is told is true Mr. De La Vergne, president and general manager of the Raven, must be credited with having opened up another mine in the Cripple Creek district. This time it is on the Lincoln claim that this well known mining man has made a discovery which, from all accounts is of considerable value.

The Lincoln claim is located next to the big Anaconda group and the De La Vergne workings are but a few steps from the little town of Anaconda. It belongs to the Virginia M. company and from this corporation Mr. De La Vergne has secured a lease under which he is now operating. It is understood that other parties are working on different parts of the claim under sub-lease.

The Lincoln was brought into considerable prominence several months ago when Messrs. Hoskins and Clark opened up a strong body of ore off from the Anaconda tunnel. Many thousand dollars were obtained out of the shipments made and it looked like a permanent thing. Lower down, however, a fault had occurred, the ore was cut off, shipments ceased and eventually the property was closed down.

Within the past few months work was started by the new lessee. But little was given out for publication, but the newspaper fraternity was able to see, by the class of machinery erected and the style of work being done, that business was meant. It was generally understood that an effort was to be made to locate the continuation of the Hoskins-Clark vein and this, it seems, has now been done. Those who claim to know state that the vein was encountered in a crosscut off from the main shaft at a depth of 200 feet. It is said to be over two feet wide the main part of which will ship at about $50 per ton. The rest of the vein carries liberal amounts of sylvanite. No general test has been made of the rich ore and it is supposed that any kind of an assay could be obtained. It is thought however, that when a shipment of the high grade is made it will run into very high figures.

A first trial shipment, consisting of a narrow gauge car of ore, has been made, but whether the returns have been received or what they are is not known by your correspondent.

Although so few facts have been allowed to leak out concerning the strike, there appears to be a good deal of confidence among the mining men that a permanent mine has been opened up. They infer that Mr. De La Vergne is too good a mining man to be wasting his time and money on an uncertainty and they point to the depth at which the vein has been opened up as a clincher to their argument.

On the Republic.

The Johnson lease on the Republic is making an output for June which will eclipse the product of any previous month in the history of the lease. Up to date with 12 days yet in which to work the lease he has shipped 100 tons of ore worth from $30 to $50 per ton. It is expected that the property will output about 700 tons for the month which will be a heavy increase over last month and much larger than any previous month.

The Birch lease on the Mary McKinnie is taking ore from a winze sunk from the 180-foot level and at the same time the shaft is being sunk in order to cut the chute from below. At this point the chute is 10 inches wide and the ore runs from $200 to $280 to the ton. No shipment has been made in June, but a carload will be sent out in a few days. The last carload sent out netted $3,000.

On the Hawkins lease ore was recently encountered in a winze sunk from a drift at the 134-foot level. From the chute which is here 18 inches wide a carload of ore good for about $60 per ton has been saved and will be sent to market soon. The lease promises to be a steady shipper from this time forth.

Robert Rouse again thinks he has struck it rich in his lease on the Republic. Something over a year ago he made a strike on that property the stuff reported to assay as high as $40,000 to the ton. One or two shipments made did not return any very big figures and the rich stream soon pitched down to a knife-blade width. This was about 70 feet down. Since that time work has been continued. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 170 feet and ground was crosscut for a long distance, the supposed vein was drifted on, but the rich chute was never reached which the assays gave reason to believe was there. Recently Rouse went back to a point just below the 700-foot level and started a drift on the old vein, and now he has five or six inches of ore which is reported to assay $4,700 per ton. It is possible that after all, he may locate an ore chute and make the lease pay its expense bill.

VIRGINIA M.

But Little Could be Learned in Regard to Rumors of a Big Strike in Its Property.

A very healthy report was going the rounds yesterday to the effect that some startling developments had been made in the Lincoln claim of the Virginia M. company. It was said that this was the reason for the strength of the stock, which was quoted and sold at 4½.

Officers of the company who were seen admitted that a shipment of ore had been made by Lessee De La Vergne, but no statement was made as to its probable value. In mining circles it was felt that recent developments on the property had opened up something good, but details and facts were unobtainable.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK ASSOCIATION

Thursday, June 16, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	26	26¾	1000
Anaconda	45	46½	200
C. C. Consolidated	9¼	9½	1000
Elkton Consolidated	89⅞	90	5600
El Paso	7⅝	8	....
Favorite	3	5	....
Franklin-Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2⅝	3	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	25	....	....
Ingham Consolidated	....	6¾	4000
Isabella	25½	25¾	16700
Jack Pot	4½	5	....
Lillie	80	88¾	....
Matoa	....	16⅜	....
Mollie Gibson	21	22¼	500
Moon-Anchor	91	91¾	1100
Pharmacist	5⅜	7	....
Portland	1.02	1.02¼	8500
Prince Albert	1	3	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¾	4	4000
Theresa	6	6½	1000
Union	11¼	11½	3000
Work	3⅞	4	6000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3	3½	1000
Banner Gold	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	.025	....
Creede and C. C.	3¼	4	....
Currency	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	.07	1	....
Franklin	.06	.06	....
Fanny Rawlings	17¼	18½	....
Findley	3¼	3½	....
Hayden Gold	.05	....	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	11⅞	13¼	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1½	....
Oriole	.05	1	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....

Unlisted.

Colorado City and Manitou, 2,000 at 1¼.
Goldstone, 10,000 at $2 per 1000.
C. K. and N., 2,000 at $1.70 per 1,000.
Anchoria-Leland, 2,000 at 76 and 76½.
Virginia M., 10,000 at 3¼ and 3⅜.
Republic, 3,000 at 2¾.
Flower of the West, 5,000 at $6.50 per 1,000.
American Consolidated, 500 at 1⅜.
Columbine-Victor Tunnel, 1,000 at 16¼.
Jefferson, 1,000 at 1½.
Dante, 5,000 at 1½.
Blue Bell, 2,000 at 2.

Friday, June 17, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	26	....	....
Anaconda	....	....	600
Cripple Creek Con.	9	9¼	2000
Elkton Con.	89⅞	90	11900
El Paso	8⅛	8½	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	23	31	....
Ingham Con	5½	5⅞	....
Isabella	25½	26	1000
Jack Pot	4½	4¾	....
Lillie	....	....	....
Matoa	16¾	16⅞	2000
Mollie Gibson	20¼	20¾	1000
Moon Anchor	92¾	93¾	2100
Pharmacist	5⅛	5⅞	1000
Portland	1.05	1.05⅜	5000
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅝	3⅞	....
Theresa	6½	6¾	2500
Union	11½	12	....
Work	3⅞	4	13000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2¾	3	....
Banner Gold	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	.025	....
Creede and C. C.	3½	3¾	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	.08	1	....
Franklin	....	.065	5000
Fanny Rawlings	18	18¼	....
Findley	3¼	3½	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	.05	.06	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	....	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12	12¾	1000
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1⅜	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con	....	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅜	1000

Unlisted.

Buckhorn, 2,000 at 1½.
Keystone, 2,000 at 1½.
Columbine Victor Tunnel, 2,500 at 16¼ and 16½.
Colorado City and Manitou, 1,000 at 1¼.
Virginia M., 1,000 at 1½.
Enterprise, 3,000 at 1¾.

Saturday, June 18, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask.	Sales
Argentum J.	26	....	1275
Anaconda	47½	46	500
Cripple C. Con.	9¼	9½	....
Elkton Con.	90¼	90½	5100
El Paso	7⅞	8½	....
Favorite	3	5	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2¾	3	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Isabella	25¼	25¾	2000
Jack Pot	4½	5	....
Lillie	81½	85	....
Matoa	16½	16¾	5000
Mollie Gibson	....	23	....
Moon Anchor	91⅞	91⅞	1100
Pharmacist	5⅞	7½	....
Portland	1.02½	1.03⅞	1100
Prince Albert	1	2	....
Specimen	3⅝	....	....
Theresa	6⅝	6⅞	....
Union	11¼	11¾	2500
Work	4	4¼	11400

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask.	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2¾	3	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	.025	....
Creede and C. C.	3¾	....	1000
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	.075	1	....
Franklin	.063	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	18	18¼	....
Findley	3¼	3½	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	.065	.07	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	....	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	11¾	13¼	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1½	....
Oriole	....	1¼	....
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1⅝	1000

Unlisted.

Virginia M., 5,000 at 4½.
Blue Bell, 1,000 at 2.
Colfax, 1,000 at 1.
Gold. Coin, 150 at 96 and 97.
Gold King, 1,000 at 50.
Gold Sovereign, 4,000 at 2¾ and 3.
Battle Mt. Consolidated, 1,000 at 29.

COLORADO SPRINGS BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 16, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Anaconda	45	48¼	....
Anchoria-Leland	....	....	....
Argentum-Juniata	25½	....	....
Arcadia Consolidated	1¼	1½	....
Banker	....	....	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
C. C. Consolidated	....	....	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Consolidated	....	....	....
El Paso Gold	7⅞	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield-Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	50	54	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1	1⅛	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	25½	25¾	500
Jack Pot	4⅛	4¾	1000
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	15½	16½	....
Mollie Gibson	....	22½	....
Moon-Anchor	....	....	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Bell	....	....	....
Ophir	9	....	....
Portland	1.02	1.05	....
Pharmacist	5¼	....	....
Sacramento	....	....	....
Theresa	6⅛	6⅝	....
Temomi	6¼	....	....
Union	....	....	....
Work	3¾	4	....

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Ada	....	....	....
Acacia	3	3½	....
Alamo	2¾	3½	....
American Consolidated	....	1¼	....
Ben Hur	....	....	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	.02	.03	....
Buckhorn	1	1¼	....
C. C. and M.	1½	....	....
Creede and C. C.	3	....	....
Colfax	.007	.008	1000
Comet	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	.06	.067	....
Findley	3¼	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Gold'n Eagle	.0675	1	....
Golden Age	.04	....	....
Hayden Gold	.065	.0652	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	1¼	1⅜	....
New Haven	1¼	1⅜	....
Oriole	....	1	....
Pappoose	.0675	.0687	....
Ramona	.06	1	....
Rattler	1⅛	1⅜	....
Republic	3	3⅜	....
Squaw Mt. Tunnel	.055	1	....
Six Points	2	3	....
Specimen	3¼	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....
Virginia M.	1½	1¾	....

Additional Sales.

C. K. and N., 5,000 at $1.50 per 1,000.
Kimberly, 2,000 at 1¼.
Josephine, 12,000 at $5.75 and $6.00 per 1,000.
Enola, 5,000 at $6.00 per 1,000.
Shannon, 10,000 at $1.25 per 1,000.

Friday, June 17, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum-J	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1¼	1½	....
Bankers	6½	7¼	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9	9½	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	1	1½	....
Elkton Con	89½	90½	50
El Paso Gold	8	8½	....
Fanny Rawlings	17	18¾	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1	1⅛	....
Ironclad	2	....	....
Isabella	25⅝	26¼	1000
Jack Pot	4⅝	5⅛	3000
Jefferson	4	....	....
Matoa	16⅛	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	91	95	....
Nugget	3	....	....
Orphan Bell	6	7½	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	1.03	1.06	....
Pharmacist	5⅞	7⅞	....
Sacramento	....	....	....
Theresa	6½	6¾	1000
Temomi	7	....	....
Union	11	....	1000
Work	3⅞	4¼	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Ada	....	....	....
Acacia	3	3½	....
Alamo	2½	3¼	....
American Con	1½	1¾	....
Ben Hur	2¾	....	....
Blue Bell	2	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1½	....
Colo. City and Man.	1¼	....	....
C. and Cripple Creek	....	....	....
Colfax	.007	....	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	.065	....	....
Flower of the West	.06	.065	....
Findley	3¼	3½	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	.075	.08	....
Golden Age	.04	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	1¼	1⅝	....
Mount Rosa	11	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	1¼	1½	....
Magna Charta	.07	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1½	....
Oriole	.065	1	....
Pappoose	.065	.06	....
Princess	....	....	....
Rattler	1¼	2	....
Republic	2¾	3¼	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	.06	....	....
Six Points	....	....	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....
Virginia M.	....	1¾	....

Additional Sales.

C. K. and N., 5,000 at $1.00.
Golden Treasure, 5,000 at $1.00.

Saturday, June 18, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	1½	1¾	....
Bankers	6⅞	7¼	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	....	....	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con.	89½	91	....
El Paso Gold	7⅞	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	17⅞	19½	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Garfield Grouse	....	....	....
Gold Standard	....	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1¼	1⅜	....
Ironclad	2	....	....
Isabella	25	25½	100
Jack Pot	4⅝	4⅞	....
Jefferson	4	....	....
Maton	16¼	16½	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	....	....	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	6	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	1.02	1.04	....
Pharmacist	5¾	5⅞	....
Sacramento	....	....	....
Theresa	6½	6¾	2000
Temomi	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....
Work	3⅞	4¼	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Ada	.05	....	....
Acacia	3	3½	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	1¼	....	....
Ben Hur	2¾	3	....
Blue Bell	1⅞	2	....
Bob Lee	....	.03	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1½	....
Colo. City and Man.	1	1¼	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	.07	1¼	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	.007	....
Flower of the West	....	....	....
Findley	3¼	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	.07	.075	....
Golden Age	.04	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	....	1¼	2000
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Monarch	1	....	....
Magna Charta	.07	....	....
New Haven	1¼	1½	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	.065	....	....
Princess	1½	2	....
Ramona	....	....	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	1⅛	1¾	....
Republic	2¾	3¼	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	.05	....	....
Specimen	3	....	....
Trachyte	1¼	1½	....
Virginia M.	1¼	1½	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 8,000 at $6.00.
Mon evideo, 10,000 at $1.00.

[illegible]

Wednesday, June 15.

Senate.—After passing a number of pension bills and listening to a prepared speech on the advantages of Republican tariff legislation by Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, the senate today resumed consideration of the international bank bill. An amendment was adopted by the committee extending the privilege of the measure to all citizens of the United States instead of restricting them to those mentioned in the bill. When the senate adjourned consideration of the bill was not concluded.

During the consideration of the pension calendar 32 bills were passed in 32 minutes. Among them was one increasing the pension of Mrs. Margaret Lowe Skerrett, widow of Rear Admiral Skerrett, from $30 to $50 per month.

Mr. Cockrell, Missouri reported from the military affairs committee a bill to promote the administration of justice in the army and asked for its immediate consideration. The bill provides for the administration of justice by summary court. Mr. Pritchard then addressed the senate. He said in part:

House.—By a vote of 209 to 91, the house of representatives this afternoon adopted the Newlands resolution, providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The debate, which has continued without interruption since Saturday has been one of the most notable of the congress, the proposed annexation being considered of great commercial and strategic importance by its advocates and being looked upon by its opponents as involving a radical departure from the long established policy of the country and likely to be followed by the inauguration of a pronounced policy of colonization, the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and participation in international wrangles. More than half a hundred members participated in the debate. From a party standpoint the result was awaited with the keenest interest. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republicans voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks, the division upon the question was more marked, eighteen Democratic members voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions today was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and four Fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, three Republicans, seven Populists and four Fusionists.

Today's session began at 10 o'clock and debate continued seven hours. Few members were upon the floor until late in the afternoon and the galleries had few occupants. As the hour for voting drew near, however, members began taking their places and there were few more than a score of absentees when the first roll call was taken. The announcement of the vote upon the passage of the resolutions was cheered upon the floor and applauded by the spectators. The resolutions adopted today in a preamble relate to the offer of the Hawaiian republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the government and crown lands and the resolution accepts the cession and declares the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii not to exceed $4,000,000 is assumed. Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is provided that, until congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put into effect provisional government for the islands.

Thursday, June 16.

Senate.—After devoting an hour today to the discussion of the bill restoring the annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the international American bank. A test vote clearly indicated that a majority of the senate favors the measure. The final vote is expected tomorrow.

House.—The general deficiency bill was considered today by the house but was not disposed of. It probably will be taken up tomorrow and consideration of the private calendar is urged.

A limited debate was precipitated over the paragraph carrying $150,000 for the postoffice deficiency but it was not passed and the house, at 5:12 o'clock adjourned.

Friday, June 17.

Senate.—The foreign relations committee, through Mr. Davis, the chairman, today reported favorably to the senate the Newlands resolutions for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Davis announced his purpose of calling up the resolutions tomorrow for consideration, but as the senate decided later to adjourn until Monday the debate upon the resolutions will not begin until that time.

The bill to incorporate the International American bank, in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan-American congress, which has occupied a greater part of the senate's time this week was passed this afternoon by a vote of 26 to 22. The design of the measure is to furnish such banking and exchange facilities as will promote trade between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital stock of $5,000,000, and that the capital stock may be increased to $25,000,000. The institution in accordance with the terms of the bill, shall be under the supervision of the comptroller of the currency and in the charter of the corporation which the bill grants certain privileges are accorded to the incorporators in view of advantages which are expected to accrue to those interested in trade with southern countries. An amendment to the bill provides that any coterie of citizens who comply with the requirements of the charter may organize and establish an international bank.

At 2 o'clock the bill incorporating the International American bank was taken up.

House.—The general deficiency bill occupied the attention of the house today. It will probably not pass the house before Monday, the session after 2 o'clock being set apart for eulogies.

Debate was resumed upon the paragraph appropriating $50,000 to supply a deficiency in the free delivery service of the postoffice department.

DEMOCRATIC-POPULIST FUSION IN KANSAS

Democrats Nominate the Entire Populist State Ticket Including Lieutenant Governor Harvey.

Atchison, Kan., June 16.—This afternoon the Democratic state convention received the report of the committee appointed on the make-up of the state ticket. The committee reported [illegible] the committee to allow them more than the lieutenant governor. S. B. Amidon of Sedgwick county thereupon moved that the rule be suspended and all the Populist state officials excluding Lieutenant Governor Harvey be nominated. The motion carried and the Populist officials declared nominated. The convention then adjourned sine die. The Democratic ticket will therefore be: Governor, J. W. Leedy; lieutenant governor, A. M. Harvey; associate justice, H. S. Allen; attorney general, L. C. Boyle; auditor, W. H. Morris; secretary of state, W. E. Bush; treasurer, D. H. Heflebower; superintendent of public instruction, William Stryker; Congressman at large, J. T. Botkin.

The Populist Convention.

Topeka, Kan., June 16.—The shortest fight at the Populist convention was over the adoption of the platform. After that it was all smooth sailing. At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the entire state ticket was renominated at once and by acclamation, including Lieutenant Governor A. M. Harvey, who is a major in the Twenty-second Kansas volunteers.

The plank in the platform which caused such a hard fight was this:

"We demand the immediate suspension of the metropolitan police law, and also its repeal by the next legislature."

After a stormy debate, the plank was adopted by a vote of 381 to 206. The platform as a whole is purely socialistic. It demands the adoption of the initiative and referendum system and a provision for proportional representation, the establishment of state stock yards under such regulation as will prevent the fixing of prices by speculators and commission men, and securing to the people the benefit of an open market, a system of state insurance, the public ownership of all public utilities and the public ownership and operation of all monopolies, and a constitutional convention to correct existing defects immediately. On national issues, it demands the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the issuance of greenbacks instead of interest-bearing bonds for the expense of carrying on the war.

POPULISTS BOLT OUTRIGHT.

The Middle-of-the-Road Contingent Will Hold an Independent Convention.

Omaha, June 17.—The so-called national organization committee of the People's party, of which Milton Parke, of Dallas, Texas, is chairman, and which was chosen at the Nashville conference of the middle-of-the-roaders on July 4 last, about all its members being editors of the so-called National Reform Press association, has decided to bolt outright and call an independent convention to be held on September 4th at Cincinnati for the purpose of reorganizing the Populist party.

The call was issued this evening as the result of the two meetings held following the adjournment of the Populist committee. It was drafted jointly by Milton Parke, Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, who is the middle-of-the-road candidate for president in 1900, and J. A. Parker of Louisville, secretary of the Reform Press association. It scores the Populist national committee for its fusion record, charges the committee with high-handedness in its treatment last night and this morning in turning down the anti-fusion proposition, repudiates Chairman Marion Butler, whom, as well as Senator William V. Allen of Nebraska, it fiercely denounces as traitors to the Populist cause.

WOMEN ARE COMING TO DENVER.

Large Crowds En Route to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Chicago, June 17.—Delegations of club-women are arriving on every train, en route to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women clubs, to be opened next week, Wednesday, in Denver. This afternoon two coaches of Philadelphia women came in, headed by Mrs. Edward Longstreet. Smaller parties have entered here from Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and all these delegations joined the Chicago club-women's special which left at 5:30 o'clock over the Burlington for a two days' stop at Omaha.

There were two coaches of Chicago women, including Mrs. Helen Hemstad, president of the federation and representatives of the sixty-three clubs in the city and suburbs. Mrs. Alice Ives Breed of Boston, who is being pushed for the presidency by the easterners, was also aboard. In addition to the official train other roads will carry a considerable number of club women.

The New York special captained by "Jennie June," will reach Chicago tomorrow with representatives of the seventy-one women's clubs in Gotham. They left New York yesterday but stopped over in Washington [illegible] with President McKinley in Washington. The Boston contingent will also pass through tomorrow.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT CLOSED.

Public Installation of Officers and a Grand Ball End the Meeting.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 18.—The G. A. R., department of Colorado and Wyoming, today finished its labors, it being the third day of the encampment. This morning occurred the election of the council of administration and it is composed as follows: S. H. Fisher of Denver, John W. Wingate of Denver, Harold C. Clapp of Denver, W. E. Culver of Las Animas and G. A. Goetsche of Aspen.

This afternoon Department Commander [illegible] appointed two members of his staff, [illegible] of Denver as assistant adjutant general and N. A. Baker, Jr., of Denver, as assistant quartermaster general. The other members of the staff will be appointed in a few days.

This evening there was a public installation of officers at the Grand opera house and a grand ball by the Sons of Veterans at the Butte opera house.

BIG FIRE IN CALIFORNIA.

The Entire Business Portion of Tracy Is Wiped Out by Flames—Loss $87,000.

Tracy, Cal., June 16.—A disastrous fire, [illegible] explosion of a gasoline stove in the [illegible] of Mr. Manson's Front street lodging house, [illegible] the entire business portion of the town, which consisted of three blocks of closely connected buildings. The wind blew a gale and the efforts of the citizens to stay the course of the flames were of no avail. [illegible] when it reached the Odd Fellows' hall, a new three-story brick building, [illegible] the buildings burned like a bunch of [illegible]. Many people lost all their personal effects, even after they had been moved into the street. Two switch engines of the Southern Pacific railroad were brought into use as fire engines, but proved of little service. The [illegible] portion of the town escaped damage. During the fire C. E. Doyle jumped from the second story of the Odd Fellows' hall and broke a leg. The total loss is about $87,000; partially insured.

REPORT FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY

Says the Insurgents Have Taken 2,500 Prisoners, Who Are Humanely Treated.

Washington, June 17.—The navy department has received the following from Admiral Dewey:

"Cavite, June 12, via Hong Kong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents continue hostilities and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time."

VERY FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Germans are Said to be Hobnobbing With Spaniards at Manila.

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Manila, June 6, via Hong Kong, June 17.—There is a story current here this evening to the effect that the captain and officers of the German warship Irene went to a picnic on horseback to the further outpost of San Juan, accompanied by the highest Spanish staff officers. They had a champagne lunch, and the captain of the Irene is said to have made a speech during which he declared the Americans "will never annex the Philippine islands while William remains emperor."

The Germans, it is further said, with their Spanish hosts, might have been killed by the insurgents, who had the road to San Juan strongly ambushed, but it is further asserted the insurgents had orders to avoid giving a pretext for German intervention. Finally, it is said the Germans proposed to remove the wounded Spanish soldiers to a hospital ship under the German flag, but Admiral Dewey is reported to have replied that hitherto mediation had always been British and it must so remain.

A BIG BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR.

Export and Import Figures for the Month of May Issued by Bureau of Statistics.

Washington, June 15.—The comparative statement of the imports and exports for the month of May, issued by the bureau of statistics shows:

Merchandise—Exports, domestic, $95,[illegible]; decrease as compared with May, 1897, about $2,[illegible]; imports, $53,[illegible], of which [illegible] per cent is free of duty; decrease about $2,[illegible].

Gold—Exports, $169,157; decrease about [illegible]; imports, $13,119,583; increase [illegible].

Silver—Exports, $4,184,432; decrease about $216,[illegible]; imports $158,588, decrease, [illegible].

For the eleven months of the present fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of domestic merchandise exported, as compared with the same period last year, of $17,[illegible], and a decrease of $12,[illegible] in the imports of domestic merchandise. There was also a decrease in the exports of gold amounting to $17,579,[illegible], and an increase of $[illegible] in the amount of gold imported. The amount of silver exported decreased by over $5,000,000 and there was an increase of $2,[illegible] in the silver imports.

Third Philippine Expedition.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Bulletin says: News was received today that all the troops now in San Francisco and assigned for duty at Manila will leave with the third expedition. This body of men will be augmented by the regiments now on the way to this city. Only four transports have actually been secured to handle the men and it is announced that 12 more will be needed. The third expedition cannot possibly start on the 24th of this month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

A Million Dollars a Day is Now Being Subscribed by Chicago People.

Chicago, June 17.—One million dollars a day is the estimate made by Assistant United States Treasurer Williams as to the rate at which Chicago people are now loaning money to the United States on the new war bonds. It now seems certain Chicago will subscribe more than $25,000,000 of the 3 per cent paper.

St. Louis, June 17.—Over $800,000 in cash was taken in at the sub-treasury today on subscriptions to the new war bonds. Colonel George H. Small, the sub-treasurer, has received a telegram from Secretary Gage instructing him that hereafter all applications for more than $500 worth of these bonds must be made direct to the secretary of the treasury.

[illegible] IN SANTIAGO

A CUBAN PILOT BRINGS INTERESTING NEWS TO KEY WEST.

Spanish Crews Discouraged and Disappointed—Health of American Sailors and Marines Continues Excellent—Moro Castle the Only Fort Not Silenced by Sampson's Big Guns.

Key West, June 19.—Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot who arrived here this morning on board an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men. He adds that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet lying at that port are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats and the Reina Mercedes, which has been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reinforce the land batteries. The masts of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot further says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but that the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Moro castle is the only fort not silenced by Rear Admiral Sampson, who, he says, keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spanish on shore. Moro castle, he alleges, where Lieutenant Hobson and the other brave men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sending her projectiles over the bluffs into the channel. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.

Other information given by the pilot is that one Spanish colonel and 17 other men who were taken prisoners by the Cubans at Santiago are on board the collier Abarando and have been offered in exchange for Lieutenant Hobson and his companions.

The hospital ship Solace has over 20 wounded Cubans aboard.

The health of the marines who have landed in Cuba, is excellent, and good health also prevails on board the vessels of the American fleet. The American officers speak highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers.

SUNDAY QUIET.

No Events of Importance Transpired at Official Headquarters at Washington.

Washington, June 19.—The big state, war and navy building presented almost a deserted appearance today in contrast with the rush and bustle of the week past. Of the high officials who have, since the war began, found it necessary to spend a part of each Sunday in their offices, only a few were seen today. Adjutant General Corbin, who is one of the hardest workers of the officials in the service of the government, was at his desk as usual. Captain Crowninshield was at the navigation bureau for several hours.

No news of importance was received from any direction. The transports with the troops for Santiago are expected to arrive not later than some time tomorrow, but nothing of special interest, beyond the fact that their arrival is anticipated for two or three days at the earliest. The landing of an army on a hostile coast, it is pointed out, is not a matter of a few hours, even under favorable circumstances, and the officials will not be surprised if a land movement is not begun before late in the present week.

At the White House the usual quiet Sunday prevailed. The president attended church in the morning and spent the remainder of the day with Mrs. McKinley and their guests.

Miles' Plans Indefinite.

Washington, June 19.—With reference to the report that he is to take the personal command of the American expedition which is to be sent to Porto Rico, General Miles said today that the matter of his future movements was in this respect too indefinite to discuss. He said: "I expect to go to both Porto Rico and Cuba at some time, but I cannot now say when."

[illegible]LIE'S WIS[illegible]

THE YOUNGEST AMERICAN VOLUNTEER WANTED A SPANIARD.

But the Stranger Proved to be a Norwegian Tramp Steamer with Her Name Painted Out—Crew of a Collier were Spoiling for a Fight.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 19.—The collier Alexander, from Hampton Roads, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The notable incident on her way down was the overhauling of a Norwegian steamer, the name of which had been painted out. The officers of the Alexander suspected that she was a Spaniard, and Commander Burwell sent a lieutenant to board her. One of the Alexander's boats was capsized in the rough sea and lost, but the men who were tumbled into the water by the overturning of the boat, were rescued.

The papers on the Norwegian were found to be regular, and she was allowed to proceed.

During the excitement of speaking her, Commander Burwell's son Willie, 15 years old, who is said to be the youngest volunteer in the navy, repeatedly exclaimed to his father: "Oh, I do hope it is a Spaniard."

The crew of the Alexander were spoiling for a fight, but if Willie's wish had been fulfilled, it would probably have taken only a few minutes to capture them, as the ship's whole armament consisted of two 3-inch guns.

Accident to Picnic Party.

St. Louis, June 19.—A picnic party, returning from Benton park, in a wagon tonight, collided with a street car on the Southern electric road. The following were probably fatally injured: George Bellenser, partly paralyzed; Pulla H. Bader, wound in head; William Holden, hurt internally. A number of others sustained minor injuries.

If you are not a subscriber to the Weekly Gazette

THIS PAPER IS SENT TO YOU AS A SAMPLE COPY.

If You Are Interested in Colorado Mining

Your attention is called to the fact that the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette is being edited to give all the mining information contained in the high-priced, exclusive mining publications. Among a few of its mining features are:

Complete reports of the daily Colorado Springs mining markets.

A resume of what has been done in mining circles during the week.

Reports from all over the state of Colorado on what has been done in the numerous mines, the amount of ore shipped, its value, etc., etc.

The future prospects for the various mines, reports of meetings of directors, etc.

Mr. Claude Sachs, a mining expert and editor of the famous Mining Investor, will have charge of the mining department of the Weekly Gazette, and his personal acquaintance with nearly every mine owner, broker and mining company enables him to give stockholders

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And keep them posted on what is being done and how the business is being conducted.

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Or if you have any friends in this city you will find the Weekly Gazette interesting, as it reports in full the doings of society and prints a large amount of purely local news in every issue. You can keep track of all that is going on in this city by reading the Weekly Gazette.

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From the United States and all over the world, is one of the features of the Weekly Gazette, and from it you can keep posted on all that is going on in all sections of the world. Those who want to get a great deal of good reading matter in small space will find this paper just the one they need.

The Woman's Department

Is one of the good features of this paper, and in it will be found all the late fashion notes, illustrated as received by our regular correspondents at Paris, France, and in New York city. It also contains each week many valuable hints for the housewife, that will be appreciated by the women.

Please examine this sample copy, and if you are favorably impressed we shall be pleased to receive your early order for a year's subscription at the very low rate of $1.00 a year, in advance.

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EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Alfred G. Davis, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the estate of Alfred G. Davis, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1898, on the last Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 11th day of May, A. D. 1898.

Frances J. Davis, Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., April 23, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 6, 1898, viz: Cornelius F. Groner; H. E. No. 5017, for the e ½ sw ¼ and s ½ se ¼ sec 28, tp 11 s, r 64w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

John Bickerton, Stephen Crozier, Arthur Purdow and Gustav Viraldo, of Newfield, Colo.

Jno. R. Gordon, Register.

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Last publication June 14, 1898.

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[illegible]

Colorado Springs, Colo.